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*COLONIAL REPORTS*

Northern  
Rhodesia  
1955

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COLONIAL OFFICE  
REPORT ON  
NORTHERN RHODESIA  
FOR THE YEAR  
1955

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## PART I

### Review of 1955

THE year 1955 was marked by notable expansion of commerce and industry allied to higher wages for Africans. Opportunities for African advancement in the copper mining industry resulted from an agreement between the Chamber of Mines and the Northern Rhodesia (European) Mineworkers' Union reached after protracted negotiations. In the field of constitutional development the year was one of consolidation and increasing political awareness, especially among the African population.

The Federal Government's announcement in March of its intention to proceed with the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme in preference to the Kafue Scheme caused great disappointment in the Territory and was the subject of a debate in the Legislative Council on a motion introduced by the Member for the Nkana Electoral Area.

The problems and dangers arising from the rapid development and expansion of the Copperbelt towns and other main centres on the line of rail were referred to by His Excellency the Governor on two important occasions, at the opening of the annual meeting of the African Representative Council, and at the opening of the Second Session of the Tenth Legislative Council. The Governor pointed out that the attractions offered by the towns—high wages, good housing, sport and other amenities—were drawing more and more people away from the rural areas and that this movement of population in turn gave rise to grave economic and social problems. The situation could not be remedied by purely negative measures and it was therefore the Government's intention to take positive steps to provide better amenities in the rural areas and to introduce measures designed to encourage Africans to abandon their shifting systems of subsistence agriculture. With this main item of policy in mind a review had been made of the Territory's Development Plan and as a result it had been possible to reallocate £1,500,000, a considerable proportion of which would be spent in rural areas.

The Public Order Ordinance—a measure substantially the same as the United Kingdom Public Order Act, 1936—was passed and came into force in August.

After a number of stone-throwing incidents one of which led to a riot at Nchanga in which some 2,000 people were involved, a Riot Damage Ordinance was enacted. The main object of this Ordinance is to give the Government power to declare an area in which a riot has taken place as a "riot damage area", to appoint a Commissioner whose duty it is to ascertain the facts of the riot and report thereon to the Governor. There-

after the Governor may if he thinks fit, impose a levy upon all or any of the inhabitants in the area, and may direct that any or all of the money collected shall be paid to persons who suffered damage.

In 1955 further progress was made in the gradual devolution and delegation of power and responsibility—particularly to local municipal authorities. The granting of head-leases to land in municipal areas for sub-letting by the municipal authorities has not only facilitated the allocation of business plots but has also greatly assisted the local authorities in finding capital for development in their areas.

During the course of the visit of His Majesty the King of the Belgians to the Belgian Congo in May, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Arthur Benson, greeted King Baudouin at Elisabethville and presented to His Majesty a message from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. His Excellency also represented His Excellency the Governor-General of the Federation, Lord Llewellyn, who was unable to be present.

The first stage of the alterations to the Legislative Council Chamber was completed during the early part of the year at a cost of approximately £10,000, and included the addition of a public gallery, a new office for the Speaker and a Members' coffee room.

The celebrations held at Livingstone to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the Victoria Falls were opened in May and came to an end on the 17th November, the day following the anniversary of the day on which Dr. David Livingstone first saw the Falls. A service of commemoration, attended by His Excellency the Governor-General of the Federation, His Excellency the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and many other distinguished people from all parts of the Federation, was held on the Southern Rhodesia bank of the Victoria Falls on the 16th November. During the service a plaque commemorating the discovery by the great missionary-explorer was unveiled.

#### NEW ORDINANCES

SIXTY-ONE Ordinances were enacted during 1955. Many of them dealt with minor amendments, but a number of them were concerned with a wide range of subjects—social, industrial, commercial, and the maintenance of public order.

Among the Ordinances of special interest was the Non-African Agriculture (Transfer to the Concurrent List) Ordinance, which transferred to the Concurrent Legislative List of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland non-African agriculture as defined in the Ordinance. The result of the passing of this Ordinance is that non-African agriculture becomes a federal instead of a territorial responsibility, and this represents the first subject other than those provided for in the original Constitution to be transferred from a territorial to the Federal Government.



Three Ordinances which were passed were intended to assist in the maintenance of public order: The Riot Damages Ordinance, the Public Order Ordinance and the Northern Rhodesia Police (Amendment) Ordinance.

The Imperial Acts Extension (Amendment) Ordinance applied certain United Kingdom legislation to the Territory so as to close certain loopholes in the legislation affecting building societies, and to regulate the publication of judicial proceedings in the Territory in order to safeguard against injury to public morals.

The Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance gave statutory power to Native Authorities to make loans from Native Treasuries.

#### MINING

MINING is the responsibility of the Northern Rhodesia Government, and it is the main industry in the Territory. Copper is by far the most important mineral, and the value of the 1955 copper production was the highest on record despite a drop in tonnage caused by a prolonged strike of African mineworkers at the beginning of the year.

The total value of minerals produced in the Territory during the year was for the first time in the history of the Territory in excess of £100,000,000. The value of copper production alone approached £114,000,000, and that of other mineral production more than £6,000,000. Other valuable minerals mined were cobalt, lead, zinc and manganese.

Prospecting activity by companies increased during the year, but prospecting by individuals slowed down owing to the comparatively small area left open to general prospecting.

Kansanshi Mine was reopened during the first half of the year, and work in connection with the opening up of the two new copper mines, Chibuluma and Bancroft, continued. The former is scheduled to go into production on the 1st April, 1956, and the latter on the 1st January, 1957.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY and commerce continued to expand in Northern Rhodesia during 1955, but detailed statistics are not available as, since the 1st January, 1954, the figures prepared by the Central African Statistical Bureau have been on a federal basis.

Existing mines continued to expand and prospecting activities increased.

Light and heavy industrial undertakings also continued to develop and several new garages and workshops were opened by the motor trade.

The building industry had another extremely busy year with the demand for housing continuing to be high. Many new buildings were erected for commercial concerns and both Kitwe and Lusaka have at present in the course of construction two large buildings several storeys high.

Progress has been made by secondary industries, but they are still handicapped by the shortage of local raw materials and the high sea and rail rates when it is necessary to import.

Local authorities planned improvements in roads, water and electric power, and the new power stations at Lusaka and Ndola are due to be commissioned during 1956; thereby greatly increasing the amount of power available at these two towns.

Two hundred and twenty-one new local companies were registered in Northern Rhodesia in 1955 compared with 131 in the previous year, and fifty-five foreign companies were registered in 1955 as against twenty-one in 1954. During the year under review, 274 business names were registered compared with 306 during 1954.

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

AT the beginning of January African mine workers on the Copperbelt went on strike on a claim for increased wages which would, if granted, have raised those of the lower grades by some 300 per cent. The strike lasted for two months, normal working being resumed at the beginning of March. The African Mineworkers' Union agreed to drop their claims for the time being on condition that the strikers were taken back on the same terms and conditions of employment which they had enjoyed immediately prior to the strike.

Later in the year an agreement on African advancement in the copper mining industry was signed by the European Mine Workers' Union and the Chamber of Mines whereby twenty-four categories of jobs, formerly done by Europeans, would be handed over to Africans, some immediately and others after a suitable training period had elapsed.

#### FARMING

IT was a variable year from a farming point of view: it was either too wet or too dry depending on the locality and the nature of the operations. European maize production was nearly, but not quite, maintained at about the previous level, but African production did not fare so well. It was on the whole a good year for tobacco and ground-nuts, and not so good for rice.

The question of the transfer to the Federal Department of Conservation and extension of the staff and facilities concerned with agricultural services for European farmers was decided by the passing of the necessary legislation at the December session of the Legislature, and the date for the transfer was fixed for 1st January, 1956.

#### EDUCATION

Nearly 190,000 African pupils attended Government and assisted schools during the year, and the main increases were in the higher classes of the lower primary schools. The primary course is now divided into



two parts. Pupils selected after completing the four-year lower primary course, do a further four-year course leading to the Standard VI School Leaving Certificate examination. In May, 1955, 1,222 pupils, of whom 153 were girls, passed this examination.

The provision for African Education in the period 1st July, 1955, to 30th June, 1956, increased by some £232,000 over the figure for the corresponding period last year, the total funds available being £1,394,987.

Two new secondary schools were opened in 1955, making a total of nine in the Territory, and fifty-four boys out of an entry of seventy passed the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate examination in December.

Local education authorities, which were established in 1954 made good progress in all administrative districts and provinces, and the Unified African Teaching Service is now firmly established.

#### POPULATION

It is estimated that at the end of 1955 the population of Northern Rhodesia comprised 65,000 Europeans, 5,200 Asians, 1,500 Coloured persons and roughly 2,085,000 Africans. During the year the Territory accepted 6,116 European immigrants and 292 Asian immigrants from outside the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There were no Coloured immigrants falling within this category. The number of Europeans emigrating to countries outside the Federation is estimated to have been about 2,600. Emigration of Asians and Coloureds is considered to be negligible. The excess of European births over deaths numbered 1,558 and Asian births exceeded Asian deaths by 261. There is no general system of registration of Coloured and African births and deaths.

#### COST OF LIVING

THE cost of living continued to rise during 1955, and at the end of the year the cost-of-living index for all items stood at the 191 point. This compared with 100 in August, 1939, and 179 at the end of 1953. Foodstuffs rose eight points, household stores two points and clothing and footwear four points.

Charges for rented property have risen appreciably during the year, due principally to increased municipal and township rates. An increase in building costs is evident, particularly at Ndola and in the Copperbelt area.

Substantial increases in municipal and township valuations of trading and industrial sites since the 1st January, 1956, and the relaxation of rent control on business premises, will inevitably have a marked effect on the cost of living.

It was unnecessary to increase the charges for the transport of freight by road, but from 1st November passenger fares had to be increased by an average of approximately 10 per cent.

## IMPORTANT VISITORS

DURING the year a visit was paid to the Territory by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Other distinguished visitors included:

Sir Edward Twining, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., M.B.E., Governor of Tanganyika.

Sir Gilbert Rennie, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C., High Commissioner in the United Kingdom for the Federation.

Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., formerly Governor-General, Federation of Nigeria.

Sir John Waddington, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., formerly Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G., Deputy Under Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Office.

Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G., Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir Charles Ponsonby, T.D., Chairman of The Royal Empire Society.

Sir Edmund Hillary, K.B.E., Everest Expedition, 1953.

Sir John Hacking, Past President of the Institute of British Electrical Engineers.

Sir Frederick Godber, Chairman and Managing Director of Shell Transport and Trading Co.

Sir Richard Costain, Chairman, Costain's, London.

Sir Charles Mortimer, C.B.E., Rotarian; formerly of Kenya Government Administration.

Mr. Gopala Menon, High Commissioner for India in East Africa.

The Rt. Hon. Sr. Badini Confalonieri, Italian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. T. H. Eustace, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa to the Federation.

The Right Reverend the Dean of Windsor.

Mnr. Hank Hoogenberk, Netherlands Immigration Officer seconded to the Federation.

The Hon. Mrs. Francis P. Bolton, Republican Member, Ohio, United States of America.

Governor Adlai Stevenson, United States of America.

Mr. J. C. Morgan, Head of the Central African Section of the Colonial Office.

Mr. C. A. G. Wallis, African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office.

Dr. C. F. Hickling, C.M.G., Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office.

Mr. J. L. Keith, C.B.E., Director of Colonial Scholars.

Mr. Vernon Mackay, Colonial Office Attache to Washington.

Mr. F. M. P. Williams, Colonial Road Research Liaison Officer.



- Mr. W. K. Leadbeatter, Chief Representative, Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration.
- Dr. A. Karmarck, International Bank.
- Mr. G. Tranchart, International Bank.
- Major-General W. A. Dimoline, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles, The Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the Rhodesia African Rifles.
- Major-General C. E. A. Firth, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Director of Personnel Services, War Office.
- Dr. J. D. Mabbot, C.M.G., Chairman, University of Oxford Appointments Board.
- Mr. A. G. Acaster, Secretary, University of Edinburgh Appointments Board.
- Mr. J. F. Wilson, Director, British Empire Society for the Blind.
- Mr. W. R. Brackett, President, Royal Institute of Chartered Accountants.
- Mr. Guthrie Moir, President, World Assembly of Youth.
- Colonel A. S. Hickman, M.B.E., Commandant of the British South Africa Police.
- M. Andre Coyne, Hydro-Electric consultant.
- Dr. G. H. Kimble, Twentieth Century Fund, United States of America.
- Mr. Mal Whitfield, Olympic 800-metres record holder.
- Miss A. Greenlees, British Red Cross.
- Members of the German good-will Trade Mission led by Herr von St. Paul.

In addition, there were a number of distinguished visitors to the Territory from within the Federation.

#### DEVELOPMENT PLAN

THE general pattern of the Development Plan, as revised in 1954 to place greater emphasis on rural development, has remained unchanged.

Towards the end of the year the Plan again came under review with the object of introducing a new Four-Year Plan to include the last two years of the current plan (1st July, 1955, to 30th June, 1957) with an extension of two years to 30th June, 1959. The review, which was still under consideration by the Government at the end of 1955, is designed to synchronise the Territory's Development Plan with that of the Federal Government.

A review of the financial position indicated that a sum of £27.5m. would be available for the five years from the 1st July, 1954, to the 30th June, 1959. Past experience showed that it was necessary to include items for substitution and the new plan has, therefore, been based on a total of £28.5m. The sum of £4.8m. was expended up to the 30th June, 1955, thus

leaving a balance of £23.7m. for the period up to the 30th June, 1959, or an average expenditure of approximately £6m. per annum. To obtain a true picture of the full expenditure on development projects a sum of £2.6m. must be added in respect of work done in Northern Rhodesia and paid for by the Federal Government.

## PART II

### *Chapter 1: Population*

NORTHERN Rhodesia's European population at the end of 1955 was estimated to be 65,000. The total African population was estimated to be 2,085,000 and the number of Asiatic and Coloured persons about 6,600. The European figures showed an increase of nearly 28,000 on the total enumerated at the last official census, taken on 8th May, 1951. The total European population recorded on that day was 37,221, comprising 20,153 males and 17,068 females. The next official census is due in 1956.

The Western Province was shown in the census of 1951 as having the largest number of Europeans, the total of 20,450 reflecting an increase of over 8,500 on the 1946 census, a greater increase than in any other province. Other big increases were recorded in the Central Province, where the population rose by over 4,000 to 10,047, and in the Southern Province where 4,781 Europeans were recorded, some 2,300 more than in 1946. The only province which showed a decrease between the two census dates was the Northern Province whose European population in 1951 was 574 compared with 898 in 1946. This was due mainly to the fact that since 1946 the Fort Rosebery and Kawambwa districts were transferred from the Northern to the Western Province.

The 1951 census also showed that 5,458 Europeans were living in the adjoining townships of Kitwe and Nkana and their immediate neighbourhoods. In terms of its European population this centre ranks as the largest in the Territory.

The number of Coloured persons in Northern Rhodesia increased since 1946 by 804 and, at the census date in 1951, the total stood at 1,092. The rate of increase was even higher among Asiatics, whose population rose from 1,117 in 1946 to 2,529 in 1951, and was estimated at the end of 1954 to be 4,600. At the same date the figure for Coloured persons was 1,400.

Africans in employment on 8th May, 1951, numbered 228,676, an increase of more than 87,000 on the 1946 figures. It was estimated that this total represented about 75 per cent of the employable Africans in the Territory. The total comprised 202,580 adult males, 17,776 juveniles and 8,320 females. This was the first census in which African juveniles were separately enumerated.

Annual population estimates, population at census dates and figures showing European births, deaths, marriages and infant mortality are given in a separate table (*see Appendix II*).



## Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

### EMPLOYMENT

OUT of an estimated population of 65,000 Europeans in Northern Rhodesia, it is estimated that 23,230 are gainfully employed.

Of the latter figure there were 7,660 employed in mining at the end of the year. It is estimated that 260,325 male Africans and about 6,540 females were in wage-earning employment, out of a total estimated population of 2,085,000. In December, 1955, there were 49,700 Africans employed in mining and quarrying, about 31,700 in agriculture, 32,800 in domestic service and some 31,600 in building construction.

The Department of Labour continued to operate a Central Employment Registry for Europeans and 201 written applications were received; 202 personal applications were made by Europeans to Labour Officers in the field and ninety-eight were placed in employment.

Labour Officers continued to operate exchanges for Africans, and during 1955, 10,547 were registered with the exchanges, 5,597 were placed in employment and 12,549 vacancies were notified by employers.

The flow of alien African migrant workers to the Territory continued during the year and there were some 20,186 employed at the end of the year. Of this number 5,768 came from Tanganyika, 6,992 from Nyasaland and 4,226 from Portuguese East and West Africa. During the year 12,274 Northern Rhodesian Africans entered Southern Rhodesia and 11,228 Northern Rhodesian Africans returned to Northern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia.

### WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

THE copper mining industry is of the greatest importance in Northern Rhodesia. African wages in this industry are based on thirty shifts of eight hours and include a cost-of-living allowance and copper bonus. Surface workers receive from £10 12s. 0d. to £23 7s. 0d. and underground workers £11 10s. 0d. to £25 14s. 0d.

Wages of European copper miners are affected by the copper bonus which was 104½ per cent of the basic wage at the end of 1955. Of the copper bonus 46¼ per cent is paid in cash, 46¼ per cent is paid into a savings account, 6 per cent is a leave bonus and 1½ per cent a Christmas bonus. Monthly earnings ranged from £125 17s. 8d. to £176 6s. 8d. for surface workers and £131 7s. 1d. to £197 12s. 0d. for underground workers for twenty-six shifts of eight hours duration. These amounts include copper

bonus but do not include any element for overtime, half-basic shift, heat, light, travelling time and stand-by duty. The figures do not apply to rock-breakers who earned considerably more than these amounts.

In agriculture and industries other than mining, the unskilled African worker earned wages from £2 10s. 0d. for a month of twenty-six working days: this group represented about 50 per cent of the African non-mining wage earners. Semi-skilled workers earned from £5 to £9 a month, skilled workers from £9 to £17 10s. 0d. a month and highly skilled specialists up to £45 a month; all received free housing in addition.

The standard hours of work in commerce and industry remained at forty-eight hours; industrial employees of the Government worked a forty-five hour week.

#### COST OF LIVING

THE cost-of-living index rose by six points during the year as compared with a similar rise during 1954.

Since 1949 the following increases have occurred: foodstuffs seventy-five points; clothing and footwear twenty-three points; household stores twenty-one points; and for all items forty-four points.

The charges for rented property rose during the year, but building costs, except on the Copperbelt, dropped slightly towards the end of the year.

Charges for rented property have a bearing on the general cost of living. Due to the high cost of building and increased municipal and township rates, rents have risen during the year.

#### LABOUR DEPARTMENT

THE Labour Department consists of the following sections under the control of the Labour Commissioner: Headquarters, Labour, Apprenticeship, Workmen's Compensation, Trade Testing, Factory Inspectorate and the Central Employment Registry. The Headquarters consists of the Labour Commissioner, his Deputy, two Statistical Officers, an Administrative Officer, a Factory and Boiler Inspector and seven female clerks. In the field there is an inspectorate establishment of twenty Labour Officers and seven African Labour Assistants who cover all the districts on the railway line and the Eastern Province and pay visits to other parts of the Territory. One officer is stationed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and in Johannesburg an officer is shared with the Nyasaland Government. The functions of these two Labour Officers are to watch over the interests of Northern Rhodesian Africans in employment in Southern Rhodesia and in the Union of South Africa respectively.

The chief objects of the Labour Branch of the Department are the promotion and maintenance of good industrial relations and the enforcement of legislation concerning the protection of labour.



## MINES DEPARTMENT

THE Mines Department was set up as a separate organisation on the 1st July, 1954, when it ceased to be a branch of the Labour and Mines Department. Its European establishment consisted of a Commissioner for Mines, an Assistant Commissioner, five Inspectors of Mines, two Inspectors of Machinery, an Inspector of Beacons, and the appropriate clerical grades.

For geographical reasons the headquarters of the department are at Ndola which is within easy reach of the four big copper mines.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

AT the end of the year there were nine European trade unions in the Territory.

In the copper, lead and zinc mining industry, daily paid workers were organised under the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union and monthly paid employees under the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association.

The other unions representing European labour were:

Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Chilanga Cement Workers Trade Union.

Northern Rhodesia European Civil Servants' Association.

Northern Rhodesia Distributive and Allied Trades Union.

Northern Rhodesia Association of Municipal Employees.

Rhodesia Railways Workers' Union.

Northern Rhodesia Industrial Workers' Trade Union.

There were two Indian and fourteen African unions, the largest being the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union.

Apart from the eight-week strike of African miners employed by the copper companies, which lasted throughout January and February, there was little or no resort to direct action by African employee organisations in attempts to gain higher wages. African miners at the Broken Hill lead and zinc mines remained at work during the Copperbelt stoppage. African employees in industry, other than in copper mining, relied mainly on collective bargaining to secure improvement in wages and conditions of employment. The steady surplus of labour contributed to this turn of events, since few employees were willing to answer precipitate strike calls when they feared that unemployed men were ready to step into the vacancies left open.

The formation of the Mines African Staff Association caused a certain amount of ill-feeling amongst African mine workers, and the mining companies were at times strongly criticised by officials and members of the African Mineworkers' Trade Union for recognising this association. Towards the end of the year however, recognition of the Mines African



Staff Association was accepted by the union together with the schedules of jobs upon which the two organisations would be recognised by the companies for the purposes of negotiation.

An agreement on African advancement in the copper mining industry was signed on the 27th September, 1955, by the European Mine Workers' Union and the Chamber of Mines (comprising both the Anglo American and the Rhodesian Selection Trust groups). The agreement provided that twenty-four categories of jobs formerly done by Europeans should be handed over to Africans, some immediately and others after a suitable training period had elapsed. It also provided that an independent firm of consultants should be engaged to carry out a job survey on all the mines with a view to planning a permanent solution to the African advancement problem.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

THERE were twenty-four disputes in 1955 affecting 7,833 European employees. Five of these disputes involved loss of work for 152 workers. There were forty-four strikes affecting Africans; the strike in the mining industry which took place during January and February involved a loss of 1,543,670 working days. Eighteen disputes were referred to formal conciliation.

Works committees continued to serve a useful purpose in the larger Government departments and also in certain of the larger industrial undertakings where organised trade union representation was lacking. In the Civil Service, Whitley Councils functioned for both European and African Civil Servants and the first meetings took place of the Trade Joint Council to deal with the conditions of service for the Government's industrial employees.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

MANY of the larger employers of labour as well as Government departments provided training for such African employees as clerks, hospital orderlies, telegraphists, bricklayers, carpenters, etc. In the mining industry training courses and induction courses were provided at all the mines. During the year the Copperbelt Technical Foundation was formed by the copper mining companies who made £400,000 available for the purpose, with the main object of providing for the vocational instruction and training of young people.

There was a comprehensive system of apprenticeship for Europeans controlled under legislation and supervised by officers of the Department of Labour.

At the end of the year there were 343 European apprentices in training; at each of the four major producing mines full-time training staff both European and African was employed to instruct employees. New

recruits to the industry, before being posted to their jobs, were sent to school where they received training in the use of tools, nomenclature, methods of operation, etc. The system of "Training within Industry" continued to be used on the mines to improve efficiency and to instruct supervisors in job methods, job relations and job instruction; the instructors were trained in the United Kingdom.

Modified nursing training for African girls continued to expand steadily in the Territory and there were eighty-seven girls in training during the year. Government and Government-aided trade schools throughout the Territory had a total roll of 1,339 African students at the end of the year.

#### NATIVE TAX

THE rates of annual tax vary from 6s. 0d. in the remotest rural areas to 17s. 6d. in the mining districts. The rate was based in 1938 on the estimated average monthly earning capacity of adult males in each area and not on an individual basis. Since then, despite a rise in the earnings of the average African, no increase in the Native Tax has been made in the rural areas, as it has been Government policy in recent years to provide for increased taxation by levies imposed by the Native Authorities, which would thus control larger funds and be able to undertake greater responsibilities. However, by a Government Notice published towards the end of 1955 the rates of tax payable during 1956 will be increased to 10s. 0d. and 15s. 0d. in the rural areas and £1 in the urban areas. The whole of this increase will be credited to the Native Treasuries.

The position in 1955 was that in rural areas, where the amount of tax varied between 6s. 0d., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 0d., Government received 1s. 0d. and the Native Authorities 5s. 0d. in all cases, and the Provincial Native Treasury Funds 1s. 6d. of the 7s. 6d. tax and 4s. 0d. of the 10s. 0d. tax. In urban areas, amounts of tax varied between 12s. 6d. and 15s. 0d. and in the copper mining towns 17s. 6d., of which the Government received 2s. 0d., Native Authorities 6s. 6d. and the Provincial Native Treasury Funds amounts of 4s. 0d., 6s. 6d. and 9s. 0d., according to the tax paid. The Government devoted 1s. 0d. of the 2s. 0d. it received to the provision of welfare facilities, and Provincial Native Treasury Fund Committees disbursed to Native Authorities sums to meet the costs incurred on approved and specified projects.

In addition, Native Authorities imposed direct levies in their respective areas. These levies or rates varied from 2s. 0d. to 13s. 0d. per annum per adult male.



### *Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation*

WITH the publication of the accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1955 (the first financial year reflecting the full changes resulting from Federation) the new pattern of the Territory's finances is beginning to emerge.

By the beginning of the financial year, 1954-55, the Federal Government had taken over financial and administrative responsibility for departments and services which had been designated as federal, and these included Civil Aviation, Military, Prisons, Customs, Income Tax, Posts and Telegraphs, European Education, Health and Audit. Recurrent revenue and expenditure in this year dropped to £14,535,259 and £13,576,184 respectively. Development expenditure also fell, from £5,592,098 in 1953 to £4,814,017. The General Revenue Balance which stood at £6,743,727 on 1st July, 1954, was reduced to £4,063,390 mainly as a result of the appropriation of £3,290,000 to the Development Fund. There was a surplus of revenue over expenditure in the year of £959,075.

The territorial share of the taxes on income and profits levied and collected by the Federal Government (17 per cent) was the most important source of revenue in 1954-55 and represented 34 per cent of total recurrent revenue. The territorial surcharge imposed in addition to the Federal basic income tax on companies' profits amounted to 25 per cent of revenue. The Federal Constitution permits each territory within the Federation to levy surcharges on basic federal income and profit tax assessments within the Territory to a maximum of 20 per cent of the basic tax. The maximum permissible surcharge has been imposed on companies' profits tax assessments in Northern Rhodesia but no surcharge on personal income tax assessments has yet been imposed. Mineral royalties yielded 13 per cent of total revenue and reimbursements by the Federal Government in respect of services rendered 8 per cent.

The estimates for 1955-56 budget for a slight fall in recurrent revenue to £14,021,495, but for an increase in recurrent expenditure to £13,938,268. The fall in estimated revenue is mainly due to an expected slight decrease in revenue from the territorial share of income tax as well as from territorial surcharge, resulting mainly from the lower prices for copper prevailing when the London Metal Exchange reopened its dealings in copper in 1953. The increase in expenditure after allowing for the transfer of certain Heads to the Capital Fund, provides for expansion in a number of departments, notably Judicial, Police, Provincial Administration, Agriculture, Veterinary Services, Forestry, Game and Tsetse Control, Surveys and Lands, African Education and Public Works.

A Capital Fund was established on 1st July, 1955, incorporating the previous Development Fund revenue and expenditure as well as expendi-

ture on major public works, loans and investments, and other items of a capital nature which had previously been included in the recurrent estimates. The estimated revenue (including a balance of £1,150,000 brought forward from the previous year) and expenditure of the Fund balance out at £10,176,090. The Revenue includes the proceeds of loans to be raised, £3,950,000; an appropriation from current General Revenue, £2,604,000; and an appropriation from the General Revenue Balance of £1,622,090.

As a result of the small budgeted surplus of £83,227 on recurrent account, and the appropriation from the General Revenue Balance to the Capital Fund referred to above, it is expected that the General Revenue Balance will fall by £1,538,863 in the financial year 1955-56 to £2,524,527. The Reserve Fund stands unchanged at £6,950,000.

Tables showing the statements of revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1950 to 1955-56 are at Appendix IV.

## *Chapter 4: Currency and Banking*

WITH effect from the 12th March, 1954, and in terms of the Coinage and Currency Act, 1954, of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board became a Federal Institution and the title of the Board was changed to the Central Africa Currency Board.

Southern Rhodesia coin and currency notes issued by the Central Africa Currency Board and its predecessor the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board, are the only currency in circulation in Northern Rhodesia. The total amount of currency in circulation in any one of the three federal territories at any one time cannot be calculated with any certainty but it is estimated that the amount in circulation in Northern Rhodesia at the end of 1955 was £6,328,140.

### *United Kingdom Currency*

Bank of England and United Kingdom currency notes are no longer accepted. United Kingdom coinage ceased to be legal tender after the 31st December, 1954.

### *Foreign Currency*

Foreign currency is not legal tender.

### *Other Territories*

East African Currency Board notes and coin imported by Africans are accepted by the Government in small quantities and are exchanged at par for Central Africa Currency Board notes and coin collected in Tanganyika. Silver coin of the Union of South Africa is accepted by the Government from Africans and repatriated at Government expense.

### *Commercial Banks*

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have not issued currency notes since 1940. As from the 1st January, 1954, these notes, of which there are very few in circulation, ceased to be legal tender.

## **BANKING**

BARCLAYS Bank (D.C.O.) with eleven branches and nine agencies, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with fourteen branches and six agencies, conduct the banking business of Northern Rhodesia. Savings facilities are provided by the Federal Post Office Savings Bank which has sixty branches throughout the Territory.



The Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. and the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation, subsidiaries of Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, respectively, provide finance of a medium-term character for purposes of agricultural and industrial development and loans to local government bodies of a type which a commercial bank cannot be expected to undertake; in certain circumstances they are prepared to consider applications for long- and short-term loans as well.

The Land and Agricultural Bank of Northern Rhodesia started operations during 1953. All loans previously made to farmers by the Land Board were taken over by the Land Bank, which, operating on business lines, continues to make short- and long-term loans to farmers and agricultural societies against various forms of security. Total loans granted by the Land Bank up to 30th June, 1955, amounted to £2,006,125. Loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1955, including loans taken over from the Land Board, totalled £1,260,133 11s. 11d.

The Northern Rhodesia Industrial Loans Board, financed by the Government, assists industry by providing loans for capital development in cases where other means of assistance are not available on reasonable terms. The terms of reference of the Board enable it to assist industry (the word "industry" to include all forms of production and processing, but not the farming industry, for which financial assistance is provided under other arrangements) with capital for varying purposes of development including the financing of fixed assets, the installation of new or labour-saving plant and equipment and the provision of working capital. During 1955 loans totalling £45,200 were approved, bringing the total loans granted by the Board since its inception to £695,042. Assistance given during the year included loans to enterprises concerned with brick-making, the manufacture of concrete products, quarrying, engineering, furniture production, woodworking and timber processing, and milling.



## *Chapter 5: Commerce*

COMMERCE and trade became the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the 1st July, 1954, although certain aspects of commerce remain a territorial responsibility.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

THE year 1955 was in general a successful year for agricultural producer co-operatives, although in certain areas crop failures and falling prices caused problems.

Agricultural producer societies amongst Africans have still great possibilities and there are many areas into which they have still to expand. African consumer co-operatives were not successful, and had a bad year. Amongst Europeans the consumer movement is progressing steadily, the main need being for new capital.

At December, 1955, there were 140 registered societies operating in the Territory; of these the membership of eighteen was European, 122 non-European (mostly African, but one housing society of Eurafricans is operating). There is a healthy average rate of increase of two new society registrations each month.

### BUILDING SOCIETIES

THERE was no increase during the year in the number of building societies registered in the Territory. The two existing societies are thriving; the larger has reached approximately the £5½ million mark in total assets, and the smaller, by exceeding the £600,000 mark for total assets has more than trebled the figure as at 31st December, 1954. The larger of the two societies has expanded its activities on a considerable scale to other British Africa territories and is already operating in Nyasaland, Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya; in all these territories, as in Northern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom Building Society legislation is the basis of the local legislation.

There is healthy competition between the two building societies both as regards rates and services offered, and they operate in every quarter of the Territory where freehold or leasehold land is available. Africans and Eurafricans are making increased use of the societies' facilities, which are open to membership of all races.

### MORTGAGES

NINE hundred and thirty-three mortgages representing security for £4,096,079 were registered during 1955. These figures compare with 664 and £2,642,388 in the previous year. Eighteen bills of sale valued at £32,854 were registered, compared with eleven bills valued at £24,166 in 1954.

## INSOLVENCIES

FORTY receiving and administration orders were made in 1955 compared with twenty-six in the previous year.

The bankrupts consisted of thirty-four Europeans and six Asiatics, either individuals or firms, and comprised *inter alia* nine building contractors, eight traders, nine farmers and six paid employees.

The lack of acumen and experience of those who were self-employed was primarily responsible for the insolvencies.

## Chapter 6: Production

### AGRICULTURE

By and large 1954-55 was a satisfactory farming season, but it did not quite fulfil early expectations. European production of maize and tobacco was good, being only slightly less than in the previous year. African production of maize, ground-nuts and rice was rather disappointing, but nevertheless there was nowhere any serious shortage of food.

#### MAIZE PRODUCTION FOR SALE IN RAILWAY BELT

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

		<i>European</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951	. . .	39,945	28,972	68,917
1952	. . .	38,970	27,374	66,344
1953	. . .	60,234	56,477	116,711
1954	. . .	66,100	59,500	125,600
1955	. . .	61,216	32,220	93,436

The price was reduced to 40s. 3d. per 200 lb. net maize from 41s. 0d. in the previous year.

In the Eastern Province sales of maize were slightly better while the price remained unchanged at 19s. 0d. per 200 lb. net. The crop is almost all African grown.

#### MAIZE MARKETING IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE

(Bags of 200 lb. net)

		<i>For resale locally</i>	<i>For export</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951	. . .	42,300	37,700	80,000
1952	. . .	23,330	77,670	101,000
1953	. . .	21,336	107,764	129,100
1954	. . .	36,186	65,000	101,186
1955	. . .	30,000*	103,800*	133,800

\* Estimated figures as movement incomplete.

Consumption requirements of maize continued to show an upward trend with production being very slightly short, which was however met from carry-over stocks from the previous year.

Wheat production increased slightly to 232 tons but this remained relatively negligible, despite a heavily subsidised price. Imports were approximately unchanged from the previous year, namely about 20,000 short tons.

There was a slight decrease in production of ground-nuts in the Eastern Province and a very disappointing crop in the North-Western Province where it was hoped to see a considerable increase. It is safe to say however that ground-nuts are now firmly established as a crop of increasing significance in African farming. A reduction in Government guaranteed



price from £50 to £45 10s. 0d. at depot in Lusaka caused some sales resistance at rural markets and probably contributed to the reduction in the total crop sold.

Sales in the Eastern Province amounted to 4,700 tons of kernels, of which 1,500 tons were exported via Salima, the balance being mainly moved to Lusaka for distribution locally. Additional production of ground-nuts marketed from other areas amounted to about 460 tons, all of which were moved to main consuming centres locally.

The development of rice production for which there is undoubtedly considerable potential, especially in Barotseland, is at a difficult stage. A reduction in the producer price for paddy from  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. to  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. shook the confidence of the growers, for many of whom it is a novel crop and as a rule their first introduction to a cash crop. Unfortunately too, in Barotseland the weather was difficult being rather dry for the slightly later-maturing variety of rice now being introduced. It is confidently expected, however, that the position will be re-established. In the Eastern Province production recovered a little to 3,756 bags (150 lb.) paddy and 383 bags (200 lb.) native hulled rice.

Production of cotton continued at the same level as in the previous year. Sales of seed cotton from the African growers in the Luangwa Valley of the Eastern Province amounted to 76,500 lb. European and other production was negligible.

The doubt expressed last year as to the outcome of investigations into the sugar growing potential at the Gwembe Valley side of the Zambezi River near Chirundu was happily dispelled by the encouraging results of the further soil survey. An examination of the soil types at five to six miles away from the river showed that upwards of 4,000 acres in a fairly compact block would be suitable for sugar cane under irrigation. Taken together with the more scattered areas revealed in the earlier survey there is the possibility that up to 8,000 acres could be developed. A scheme has been prepared and is now under consideration.

It was a good year for flue-cured tobacco growers in the Western area. Total production and quality were better than in the previous year. Prices for the Western area's 5,363,880 lb. leaf averaged 37.83 pence per pound as compared with 40.46 pence for the Southern Rhodesian crop. The average price for the Eastern area's 2,242,510 lb. leaf was, however, still very depressed at 27.21 pence per pound which was less than the reputed cost of production. The position of many farmers in the Eastern Province was indeed so serious that a Special Commissioner was appointed by the Northern Rhodesia Government to investigate and report on ways and means of diversifying the agricultural economy of the area. In addition the Federal Government made available a tobacco extension officer in the Eastern Province in an endeavour to raise the quality of the leaf. Towards the end of the year the Tobacco Marketing Board announced that leaf

from the Western area would be sold in 1956 unidentified, i.e. without distinction from Southern Rhodesian.

As far as other types of tobacco are concerned, 157,144 lb. weight of Burley was sold in the Eastern Province at an average price of 25.12 pence per pound. Only 7,000 lb. weight of this was African, indicating that they have virtually given up growing Burley in favour of maize and ground-nuts. Thanks largely to the enterprise of a local firm offering much better prices and marketing facilities than ever before, Turkish tobacco showed a considerable increase in popularity in both Eastern and Western areas. A total of 142,000 lb. weight was sold mainly by European growers for an average price of 33.81 pence per pound. Increased production of Turkish tobacco, especially by African cultivators, is being encouraged for the United States market by commercial interests in association with the Department of Agriculture.

#### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION

<i>Season</i>	<i>Flue-cured Virginia lb.</i>	<i>Other Virginia lb.</i>	<i>Burley lb.</i>	<i>Turkish lb.</i>	<i>Total lb.</i>
1950-51 . .	10,676,351	50,000	252,879	49,368	11,028,598
1951-52 . .	9,523,392	28,000	124,180	50,000	9,725,572
1952-53 . .	10,323,538	20,000	106,557	30,356	10,480,451
1953-54 . .	7,985,140	11,000	100,556	37,000	8,133,696
1954-55 . .	7,606,390	10,000	157,144	142,000	7,915,534

Agricultural research and extension services continued to expand and to contribute on an ever-increasing scale to the sound development of farming in the Territory. In the European areas the Regional Planning programme made excellent progress: this scheme has attracted considerable attention throughout Southern Africa as being a sound and comprehensive approach to conservation farming. A soil survey of more than 3,000 square miles of the Crown Land area of the Copperbelt was completed and a comprehensive report on the agricultural possibilities was near completion. Investigations as to the irrigation possibilities of the Kafue Flats were carried forward by two important steps, namely a survey by a firm of expert Dutch consultants briefed by the Rhodesia Selection Trust and the establishment by the Department of Agriculture of an experimental plot of some thirty-six acres protected by a dyke and under controlled drainage and irrigation.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION

THE year 1955 was climatically favourable and the livestock industry had a successful year. Dairy production increased sharply and a much enlarged quota of dairy cattle was obtained from the Union of South Africa.

Construction of a new bacon factory was begun at Lusaka, which should stimulate pig production.



Local beef production was still far from sufficient and the demand was satisfied only by importation. Two thousand head of foundation breeding stock obtained from Southern Rhodesia were used to launch a new cattle distribution scheme, under which approved farmers are loaned breeding stock to be repaid in kind after not less than five years.

Foot and mouth disease broke out again in July near Kalomo. The outbreak was successfully confined in a relatively small area and little interference with normal trade was caused.

Trypanosomiasis continued to be troublesome, particularly in Barotse-land, while in the Central and Eastern Provinces photo sensitization following treatment was experienced.

Confirmed cases of rabies were more numerous and required more widespread vaccination of dogs, which is now undertaken free of charge.

#### FISHERIES

RECENT improvements in communications and transport facilities, by providing a link between the Copperbelt and line-of-rail centres of demand and the hitherto somewhat inaccessible fisheries, has continued to stimulate more intensive production in the natural water fisheries. This tendency is evidenced not only by an increase in numbers of fishermen, particularly noticeable in the middle and lower Kafue River fishery areas, but also by more intensive effort by the fishermen, whose hitherto rather casual approach to the industry is giving way to more serious full-time operations. In Lake Mweru, for example, fishermen who a few years ago set their nets five days a week and were satisfied with a few months' work, now fish seven days a week for a much longer period each year. While lack of reliable figures for previous years makes comparison difficult, those important fisheries for which accurate statistics are now being compiled, generally indicate a steady increase in production.

A Fish Conservation Ordinance was introduced during the year to replace the section on fish control in the old Game Ordinance, but the new conservation regulations had not been brought into force by the end of the year. A manager for the Fisheries Development Board took up his duties in May, and after he had surveyed the main fisheries, the Board was constituted and held its first meeting in October to consider his report. Subject to approval of its recommendations concerning the financing of fishery development, the Board intends to give assistance in provision of boats and fishing gear, facilities for preservation and processing of the product and improved means of transport and marketing, utilising existing private enterprise as far as possible.

Experimental work on fish farming by the Fisheries Section of the Game and Tsetse Control Department continued to seek means of improving yields under intensive production methods, and attention was also



given to the production of pond fish of a size suitable for the European market. The high yields of 2,000 to 3,000 lb. per acre per annum which have been proved possible consist in the main of fish of a few ounces each, all readily acceptable on the African market and as such of considerable value. However, there is a growing demand by Europeans for a pond-cultured table fish, and the approaches to this production problem include monosex stockings to preclude breeding, the use of predators in pond-stocking to reduce fry, and mixed stocking of ponds. No firm conclusions have as yet been reached. Extension work is beginning to show returns and the copper mines, missions, bomas and both European and African farmers are showing increasing interest in pond culture as a source of protein rations. One mining concern has constructed twelve acres of ponds, and as the application of proved techniques in this and the various smaller units throughout the Territory show that high yields can be obtained outside the Government experimental farms, yet wider interest is expected.

The Joint Fisheries Research Organisation concluded a two-year survey of the northern part of Lake Nyasa in October. A great deal of systematic work on the fishes of the lake was accomplished, basic hydrological data and extensive information on the plankton and littoral fauna were compiled, and preliminary investigation and demonstration of new and improved fishing methods was undertaken. In November the research team moved to Samfya on Lake Bangweulu where permanent housing and laboratory facilities have been provided.

#### FORESTRY

MORE than half the total area of Northern Rhodesia is covered by woodland. In the drier provinces in the south, this woodland merges into savannah. In the north, however, and especially along the Congo-Zambezi watershed where the rainfall is fifty inches annually, the woodlands are tall and dense and approach the nature of forest. Only 6 per cent of Northern Rhodesia is Crown Land; the rest is Native Trust Land or Native Reserve. Barely 3 per cent of all this land has as yet been reserved for forestry. In the native areas it has not been easy to persuade the local people that forest reserves are necessary. Eight hundred and twenty square miles were added to the forest estate and gazetted during 1955.

In 1955, coal supplies, though still short, were easier, and the rate of woodland felling was reduced: but towards the end of the year the railways again failed to bring enough coal to the mines, and the rate of wood-burning (and felling) went up again. In round figures, 283,000 cords (i.e. 566,000 tons) of wood were felled.

The cutting of all this wood was planned and supervised by the Forest Department, who, already short of staff, were obliged once again to divert men to the control of this work whom it had been planned to

devote to more productive forestry. Fortunately the cut-over woodlands are self-regenerating, especially if the cutting is followed by a control of grass fires for a few years.

Supplies of heavier sawlogs, which the mines cut in their own several sawmills, mainly for use as underground timbering, were found from the Copperbelt forest reserves and from the recently-opened Western Timber Concession. But although the local supply of logs total about 1,400,000 cu. ft., this fell far short of requirements and an increasing quantity of timber was imported from the Belgian Congo. About £1,000,000 worth of Douglas Fir was imported from Canada.

The Rhodesian teak forests, which lie in southern Barotseland some 100 miles above the Victoria Falls, were worked according to plan by Zambesi Saw Mills Ltd. The forests are managed by the Forest Department. The principal products are high-grade hardwood flooring, railway sleepers, and special durable mining timbers, mainly for the South African market. The firm operates two large saw-mills and a big furniture factory. There is also at Livingstone a factory for pressed chipboard which processes the waste output. Two million cubic feet of Rhodesian teak were felled in the forests during 1955: ninety-nine Europeans and 2,500 Africans and others were on the payroll of the employing firm.

Very little planting has been done in Northern Rhodesia. Trial plots and pilot plantings have been carried out by the department in all provinces in the Territory. Only one main plantation centre (Chichele, at Ndola) was working to full scale—planting 300 acres of Mexican pines a year. Research upon plantation problems was carried on. Certain tropical pines grow rapidly in the moister northern areas (*Pinus pseudostrobus*, *P. leiophlla*, *P. michoacana*, *P. montezumae*, *P. khasya*, *P. insularis*, *P. massoniana*); but high costs of establishing them and a lack of knowledge of the quality of the final crop, have caused the Forest Department to advise private investors to be cautious.

In the course of the year two timber survey units were formed, and the examination of the Congo-Zambezi watershed was pushed ahead rapidly. All Mwinilunga district, an area of 7,500 square miles bordered by Angola and the Belgian Congo (and containing the sources of the Zambezi River itself), were traversed and mapped for forestry. Other large areas, between Lake Bangweulu and the Luapula River, and in the Eastern Province, were assessed and reported on. In this aspect of its work there is good progress to report for the year 1955.

Grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund were made for forestry work. These were spent at the African Forest Training Centre, Mwekera, where new buildings were taken well on their way to completion, and at new forest offices and a research laboratory at Kitwe, where buildings were almost ready for occupation by the end of the year. Grants for two research schemes continued to accumulate unspent



balances (£29,000) owing to the difficulty of obtaining the services of suitably qualified men. The schemes are to be extended in time, and revised in their nature.

### MINING

MINING continued to be the main industry in the Territory and in the Federation, and copper continued to dominate mineral production. The value of the 1955 copper production was the highest on record despite a drop in tonnage caused by a prolonged strike of African mine workers at the beginning of the year.

The total value of minerals produced in the Territory during the year was for the first time in the history of the Territory in excess of £100,000,000. The value of copper production alone approached £114,000,000 and that of other mineral production more than £6,000,000. Other valuable minerals mined were cobalt, lead, zinc and manganese.

Mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, with certain exceptions, are owned by the British South Africa Company, but the Company pays 20 per cent. of the net revenue from those rights to Government. Prospecting is carried out either under an ordinary prospecting licence, valid for any part of the Territory open to prospecting, or under a grant of exclusive prospecting rights in respect of a specified area. Approximately 85 per cent of the Territory is now covered by grants of exclusive prospecting rights, leaving only 15 per cent, in two blocks, open to prospecting under general prospecting licences. One of the two blocks is in the Northern Province around Lake Bangweulu and the other is in the Southern Province between the railway line and Barotseland. Mining rights are acquired either by pegging and registering mining locations (claims) under a prospecting licence or by "special grants" of mining rights from the British South Africa Company. Royalties are normally payable at the rate of 5 per cent of the gross value of the minerals produced, but royalties on copper, lead and zinc are based on sliding scales, the rate increasing as the selling price of the metal increases.

The weight and provisional value of the minerals produced during the year were as follows:

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Gold . . . . .	2,151.24 oz.	26,966
Silver . . . . .	413,000 oz.	128,641
Cobalt . . . . .	8,228 cwt.	967,649
Cobalt, alloy . . . . .	7,464 cwt.	291,030
Cobalt, other . . . . .	5,744 cwt.	297,944
Copper (Blister) . . . . .	165,074 tons	52,230,345
Copper concentrates . . . . .	973 tons	45,919
Copper (Electrolytic) . . . . .	177,098 tons	61,659,741
Copper, Other. . . . .	50 tons	13 706
Iron Ore . . . . .	2,164 tons	2,164
Lead . . . . .	16,050 tons	1,700,247



<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Manganese Ore . . . . .	17,331 tons	204,424
Selenium . . . . .	23,404 lb.	48,657
Tin Concentrates . . . . .	—	—
Vanadium Pentoxide . . . . .	—	—
Zinc . . . . .	27,900 tons	2,529,838
Beryl . . . . .	17.64 tons	2,505
Limestone . . . . .	304,590 tons	333,290
Mica (Sheet) . . . . .	4,557 lb.	570
Silica Rock . . . . .	—	—
Total . . . . .		<u>£120,483,636</u>

The total weight of copper produced is less than that for the previous year, which was an all-time record, by 36,439 tons and the total value of all minerals produced (provisionally £120,305,170) constituted a record for the Territory. The man-power employed in the mining industry at the end of the year has been provisionally estimated at 7,700 Europeans and 55,000 Africans.

#### MINING DEVELOPMENT

PROSPECTING activity by companies increased, but prospecting by individuals slowed down owing to the comparatively small area left open to general prospecting. Exploratory work continued at the King Edward Mine and was resumed at the Kansanshi Mine which was reopened during the first half of the year. Work in connection with the opening up of the two new copper mines, Chibuluma and Bancroft, continued. The former is scheduled to go into production on the 1st April, 1956, and the latter on the 1st January, 1957. Construction work at the Ndola copper refinery proceeded according to schedule.

Another small manganese mine was opened up in the Broken Hill district and the Bahati Manganese Mines in the Fort Rosebery district were purchased by an American mining company. Export of manganese was adversely affected by bad road conditions.

The production of copper, and hence of cobalt, was adversely affected by recurrent shortages of fuel and by a strike of African employees.

All mineral production except beryl, mica, limestone, manganese, iron ore, eleven ounces of gold and some of the copper concentrates, came from the five large mines. The Nkana mine remained the only producer of cobalt. The iron ore and some of the manganese ore were used by the Broken Hill mine for metallurgical purposes. Some lime was exported but most of the limestone was used as a flux in copper smelting and for manufacturing cement. Otherwise all the minerals and metals produced were exported to various parts of the world.

Mining methods continued to improve with the introduction of new techniques. At the Broken Hill mine it was decided to dispense with the costly method of top-slicing and to remove the pillars in No. 1 Orebody by means of a method involving sub-levels and long-hole drilling. The removal of waste fill in stopes was accomplished by the introduction of additional mechanical loaders. This new method worked very well and had a marked effect on the morale of the employees owing to the improvement in working conditions.

## Chapter 7: Social Services

### EDUCATION

#### *European Education*

EDUCATION of non-Africans is the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Education and is therefore not dealt with in this report.

#### *African Education*

The Local Education Authorities which were established in 1954 have made good progress in all administrative districts and provinces. The authorities have been quick to grasp the problems involved and have shown themselves able and anxious to have a share in the financial responsibility. Members are drawn from the Central Government, native authorities and missionary societies engaged in education, and from the African population.

The Unified African Teaching Service which was started in 1953 is now firmly established and has proved its worth.

The progress in reducing wastage in the first four years of the primary course has been maintained. During the year a start was made to introduce the full four-year course for selected children after Standard II. The old three-year upper school course (Standards V, VI Lower, VI Upper) has been reduced to two years by the removal of the Standard VI Lower class, and forty-four new Standard V classes have been added to existing schools. These will all become full upper primary schools next year.

In September, 1955, there were 189,889 pupils in maintained and aided primary schools, over 15,000 more than in 1954. It is significant of the fact that wastage is being reduced that the main increases in numbers were in the higher classes of the lower primary schools. This large increase has been made possible by new buildings, extra funds and more teachers. Provision for African Education in the period 1st July, 1955, to 30th June, 1956, increased by some £232,000 over the figure for the corresponding period last year, the total recurrent expenditure provision being £1,394,987.

In May, 1955, 1,222 school candidates, of whom 153 were girls, passed the Standard VI School Leaving Certificate examination.

Two new secondary schools were opened in 1955, one for boys and one for girls, making a total of nine maintained or assisted secondary schools. The total enrolment was 544 boys and sixty-six girls up to Form II and 251 boys and nine girls in classes between Form III and Form VI, an increase of 148 on 1954 figures. Seventy boys entered for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate examination in December, 1955, an increase of fifteen on 1954 figures, and there were fifty-four passes.

Progress was made in planning the reorganisation of the nineteen teacher-training institutions in the Territory existent in 1954 which, it is



hoped, will eventually be regrouped in five large training colleges, three to be managed by groups of missionary societies and the two existing Government colleges to be enlarged. Teachers in training in September, 1955, numbered 899 men and 169 women.

Progress was maintained in expanding technical education. Nineteen of the twenty trades schools projected have been opened, providing courses in bricklaying and plastering and in carpentry for some 1,030 pupils (an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year). The Hodgson Technical College at Lusaka provides more advanced courses at the post primary level, including a four-year course leading to the City and Guilds of London Institute Intermediate Certificate and a two-year course for instructors; the number of full-time students at Hodgson is now 296, including fifty instructors in training. Special domestic science courses for girls are given at fifteen schools, and courses for African female nurses are provided at four hospitals.

A good deal of vocational training is carried out under the aegis of other Government departments such as Agriculture, Health, and Surveys and Land. The Provincial Administration conducts a school which provides courses in local government for chiefs, councillors, and others concerned. Training for African clerks already in Government service is given at the Clerical Training School in Lusaka.

At the end of the year thirty-six Africans were taking advanced courses outside the Territory with the aid of bursaries. Two of them had Colonial Development and Welfare Awards for studies in the United Kingdom; one was studying mechanical engineering at Leeds University and the other, the first unmarried woman bursary holder to go overseas, began a course in domestic science at Bath in August. There were four other students in the United Kingdom, three of whom had bursaries from the Federal Government and the fourth a territorial award. Of the three federal bursars, two were studying law at Gray's Inn and the third (a teacher) was taking a course in physical training at Carnegie College, Leeds; his wife, with a territorial bursary, was taking short courses in domestic science and similar topics. The one other territorial bursar, also a woman, was training in Durban for the nursing profession. Of the remaining federal bursars, five were at Makerere College in Uganda, nineteen at Fort Hare in the Union of South Africa, and five studying medicine at Durban. Four of these qualified for degree awards at Fort Hare and one for the agricultural diploma, also at Fort Hare; one other successfully completed his degree course at Makerere.

#### HEALTH

THE Health Department is now the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Health and its activities are not therefore dealt with in this report.

## SILICOSIS BUREAU

THERE was considerable recruitment for the two new copper mines during 1955 and an overall increase of examinations amounting to 10,000 in the past five years. The plans were passed for the Pulmonary Disability Unit and an animal house for experimental purposes, and it is hoped that building will commence shortly. On the completion of the Pulmonary Disability Unit the amended law for the examination of cases of pulmonary disability will be implemented and a research programme instituted. Additional staff are being recruited with this in view.

There was also a considerable increase in the work of the pathological laboratory and this necessitated alterations and extensions and an increase in the European technical staff.

The Bureau continued to treat all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosed on routine examination and the results in African patients were most gratifying and will be the subject of a publication in the near future.

A summary of the work and findings of the Bureau during 1955 is as follows:

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(i) <i>Total Examinations:</i>	
Total of persons examined . . . . .	31,086
(Europeans 5,030; Africans 26,056)	
Total number of examinations . . . . .	32,106
(Europeans 5,173; Africans 26,933)	

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(ii) <i>Acceptances and Rejections:</i>	
Total examined or re-examined for first engagement .	8,065
(Europeans 1,625; Africans 6,440)	
Total accepted . . . . .	7,117
(Europeans 1,386; Africans 5,731)	
Total rejected . . . . .	948
(Europeans 239; Africans 709)	

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(iii) <i>Post-mortem examinations:</i>	
Total post-mortem examinations . . . . .	71
(Europeans 14; Africans 57)	
Total post-mortem examinations at which compensable disease was found . . . . .	4
(Europeans—S. 1; T. nil; S. plus T. nil)	
(Africans—S. 1; T. nil; S. plus T. 2)	
<i>Note.</i> —Reports are still awaited on 7 Europeans and 24 Africans.	

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(iv) <i>First Certifications:</i>	
Total first certifications of silicosis alone . . . . .	107
(Europeans 44; Africans 63)	
Total first certifications of tuberculosis alone . . . . .	25
(Europeans 3; Africans 22)	
Total first certifications of silicosis with tuberculosis . . . . .	5
(Europeans Nil; Africans 5)	
Total of all first certifications of compensable disease . . . . .	137
(Europeans 47; Africans 90)	

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(v) *Recertifications:*

Persons previously certified who in 1955 were recertified as having:

Advanced in stage of silicosis . . . . .	48
(Europeans 25; Africans 23)	
Tuberculosis added to previous silicosis . . . . .	7
(Europeans 1; Africans 6)	
Silicosis added to previous tuberculosis . . . . .	2
(Europeans 1; Africans 1)	
Total certifications of advance or complications . . . . .	57
(Europeans 27; Africans 30)	

(vi) *First certifications (Northern Rhodesia service only):*

First certifications of persons whose only known exposure to risk of silicosis has been in Northern Rhodesia mines:

Silicosis alone . . . . .	59
(Europeans 3; Africans 56)	
Silicosis with tuberculosis . . . . .	4
(Europeans nil; Africans 4)	
Tuberculosis alone . . . . .	17
(Europeans nil; Africans 17)	

(vii) Average length of mining service of the fifty-six new (1955) African silicotics with known exposure in Northern Rhodesia . . . . .	Months 163.4
Average length of mining service of the three new (1955) European silicotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia . . . . .	182.3
Shortest exposure to risk productive of silicosis in any miner in this category . . . . .	43

## SOCIAL WELFARE

THE Department of Welfare and Probation Services undertakes social welfare work among all communities, although statutory authorities, including Mine and African townships, are responsible for social work, mainly group work, among the Africans living in their areas, and are grant-aided for this purpose through the Department by the Government. There are in all twenty-two authorities who are grant-aided in this way and with whom the Department collaborates. These facilities are available at forty-three welfare centres for a population of over 350,000 Africans. A variety of groups use these centres for their activities, including women's classes, youths', boys' and girls' clubs, as well as those attending for purely recreational purposes. A reading room is also a feature of the centres, and there are fourteen lending libraries attached to them.

Family case-work and both preventive and remedial work among the deviant members of African urban communities are undertaken by African Court Social Workers employed by the ten major townships along the line of rail. These African Court Social Workers, and an "all-purpose" worker in Fort Jameson, are responsible to the Principal Probation Officer for their case-working activities of a statutory nature, but they fall under the control of the municipal welfare staff for day-to-day administration. The African Court Social Workers, and all European officers of the



Department, are gazetted as Probation Officers and attend the subordinate courts held in their areas. Social investigations and the supervision of juvenile delinquents form the major part of their work. The African Court Social Workers also deal with a considerable number of matrimonial cases referred to them by the Urban Native Courts.

Non-African case-work is carried out in the main by Government Social Welfare Officers, although other agencies, some of whom receive grants-in-aid from the Government, are also at work in the Territory. This work covers a wide range of social problems, and the expenditure on it from both Government sources and those of the voluntary agencies is substantial. The Government has a Central Welfare Assistance Committee, on which there are two members of the public, which authorises financial assistance and the payment of aged persons' allowances. Some of these funds are disbursed on behalf of the Federal Government who have as yet no Social Welfare Department. This committee dealt with 371 cases during 1955. Government assistance to Africans is paid by officers of the Provincial Administration from funds controlled by the Department. In all, £18,155 was distributed to the needy during 1955. There were 341 persons in receipt of aged persons' allowances at the end of 1955, at a total cost of £56,426. In addition, a scheme for the payment of a supplementary allowance to the dependants of persons entitled to aged persons' allowances was introduced towards the end of 1955.

Accommodation for European aged men and destitutes is provided at a home run by the Salvation Army, at a cost to the Government in 1955 of £5,240. Older European women occupy a block of flatlets built and administered by the Northern Rhodesia Federation of Women's Institutes.

Forty-six children in need of care lived for part or all of the year at one or other of the two Government children's homes. A new home for children was opened under the Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society during the year, and had twenty-one children living there at the end of the year. In addition, there were twenty-nine children placed in school boarding establishments and foster-homes inside the Territory, and sixty-seven in schools and institutions outside Northern Rhodesia.

The Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service which was founded in 1954 held its first annual meeting and conference in June, 1955. The membership of the Council consists of thirty constituent members made up of voluntary agencies, local authorities, statutory bodies and Government departments. The Council ran two one-day courses in May and December to interest school leavers in youth work. In June a week-end course on rural and urban welfare work was held during a Territorial teachers' refresher course. Two inquiries have also been sponsored, one on youth work and one on work among African women and girls. The Council has been interesting itself also in the establishment of a permanent training centre for youth leaders.

The work among blind African children expanded during the year, as did the experimental work among the deaf, all of which is grant-aided by the Northern Rhodesia Government. Mr. J. F. Wilson, the Director of the British Empire Society for the Blind, visited the Territory during the year and put forward proposals to provide training for blind children in the Northern Province where there is a high rate of blindness. These proposals were still under discussion by the Government and the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind at the end of the year.

The first trainees from the Government African Welfare Officers Training Course completed a two-year course towards the end of 1955, and will be absorbed into full-time employment early in 1956. An external course for African workers already in employment was launched by the Government during the year, and has already proved popular. At the end of the year thirty students had registered for this course, which extends over four years.



## Chapter 8: Legislation

OF the sixty-one Ordinances enacted during 1955 the majority represented minor amendments to existing legislation. Special mention should be made of the following:

The Non-African Agriculture (Transfer to the Concurrent List) Ordinance, the object of which was to transfer to the Concurrent Legislative List of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland non-African agriculture as defined in the Ordinance, resulted in European agriculture becoming a federal and not a territorial responsibility.

The Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance gave statutory power to Native Authorities to make, subject to the control of the Governor, loans from Native Treasury funds to individuals.

The Fish Conservation Ordinance made new and comprehensive provision for the conservation of fish and the control of fishing.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance was passed to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Rates of Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

As a result of a report by a commission on pulmonary disability it became necessary to modify the existing legislation on silicosis (the word "silicosis" itself being replaced by "pneumoconiosis" and the Silicosis (Amendment) Ordinance gave effect to the recommendations, defining three stages of the disease and the consequent incapacity.

The Widows' and Orphans' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance had as its chief purpose the funding of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme but provided also for increased benefits under certain conditions.

The Societies (Amendment) Ordinance provided for the supervision of accounts of associations which collect money from the public and made provisions to ensure that proper accounts should be published.

The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance dealt with the registration of companies and introduced a number of safeguards.

The Public Order Ordinance provided that persons should not wear a uniform signifying association with any political organisation in any public place or at any public meeting, that persons should not carry lethal weapons at public meetings or on the occasion of public processions, and certain other matters intended to safeguard against the exciting of enmity between different sections of the community.

The Northern Rhodesia Police (Amendment) Ordinance dealt *inter alia* with the power of a police officer to disperse unauthorised processions and assemblies and to deal with loiterers.



The Riot Damages Ordinance had as its object to make provision for the payment of compensation in case of damages caused by riots or unlawful assemblies.

The Imperial Acts Extension (Amendment) Ordinance had as its principal object to ensure that building societies not registered under the Building Societies Act should not be able to operate within the Territory. The Ordinance also included a provision to apply to the Territory the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act, 1926, of the United Kingdom in order to regulate the reports of judicial proceedings in the Territory so as to safeguard against injury to public morals.

## *Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons*

THE courts administering justice are the High Court, the Subordinate Courts and the Native Courts. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges and, subject to the provisions of the High Court Ordinance, exercises all the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court of Justice in England.

The High Court buildings, including the High Court Registry, are at Livingstone, which (at present) is still the judicial headquarters of the Territory. The Puisne Judges are stationed at Lusaka and Ndola, in each of which there is a District Registry, in order to facilitate the administration of judicial work in that area. Early in 1956, the judicial headquarters will be moving to Lusaka to temporary buildings, pending the erection of a permanent High Court building in Lusaka, while the Puisne Judge at Lusaka and his District Registry will move down to Livingstone. In addition to Lusaka, Ndola and Livingstone, High Court sessions are held periodically at Kasama, Fort Jameson and Mongu and occasionally at various district headquarters on special circuit.

The High Court, under the Mental Disorders Ordinance, has further jurisdiction for the administration and control of the estates and property of patients under that Ordinance while the Registrar of the High Court exercises the powers of the Master of Lunacy or of the Court of Protection in England. The Registrar is also the Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks, the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and the Sheriff of the Territory.

Subordinate to the High Court are the Magistrates' Courts created by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance. These are of four classes—

Class I Courts are those of the Provincial Commissioners and Resident Magistrates;

Class II Courts, those of the District Commissioners;

Class III Courts, of the District Officers not in charge of a district; and

Class IV Courts, those of such cadets in the Provincial Administration as have been given judicial powers.

At present there are Resident Magistrates stationed at Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe, Broken Hill, Lusaka and Livingstone and it is hoped to open other stations in the near future. All these Subordinate Courts exercise criminal jurisdiction; Class I and Class II Courts are empowered to try all criminal offences (although they require the High Court's permission in cases of treason, manslaughter or murder); while Class III and Class IV Courts have only restricted jurisdiction. All criminal cases tried by Subordinate Courts are liable to review by the High Court; and



these courts are limited, according to the class of court, to the sentence which can be imposed without confirmation of the High Court being necessary. Subordinate Courts, with the exception of Class IV Courts, also exercise civil jurisdiction, which is limited according to the amount involved. Appeals in both civil and criminal cases, lie from the Subordinate Courts Classes I and II to the High Court, and from the lower Subordinate Courts to the Provincial Commissioners' Courts.

The native courts are established under the Native Courts Ordinance for all the Territory with the exception of the Barotseland Protectorate, which is provided for by the Barotse Native Courts Ordinance. These courts are constituted in accordance with the native law and custom of the area in which the particular court is to exercise jurisdiction, and are accorded recognition under the Ordinances by warrant of the Governor (or of a Provincial Commissioner with the Governor's consent); the powers and jurisdiction of a court are normally set out in its warrant. Native Courts of Appeal may also be recognised. In areas where there is a Native Court of Appeal (except in the Barotseland Protectorate), appeals from the Native Courts of first instance lie to that Court, and thence to the local District Commissioner's Court. Where there is no Native Court of Appeal, there is an appeal to the local District Officer's Court, if any, otherwise to the District Commissioner's Court. Further rights of appeal are provided for from the District Officer's Court to the Provincial Commissioner's Court and from the District Commissioner's Court or Provincial Commissioner's Court to the High Court. In the Barotseland Protectorate, appeals lie to one or more Native Courts of Appeal, and thence to the High Court. Where there is no Native Court of Appeal, they lie directly to the High Court.

In the past, civil and criminal appeals lay from the High Court to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal. On the 1st July, 1955, the Federal Supreme Court was established and all such appeals lie from the High Court of Northern Rhodesia to this appellate court. The Federal Supreme Court sits at Salisbury, but visits other centres in the Federation when deemed necessary.

The law administered in the High Court and Subordinate Courts is basically English Law, being the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes in force in England on 17th August, 1911 (where not at variance with subsequent enactments), together with such later English statutes as have been applied to the Territory, certain Orders in Council and the Northern Rhodesia Proclamations and Ordinances. Practice and procedure are governed by the Criminal Procedure Code in criminal cases, and by the High Court and Subordinate Court Rules in civil cases; but subject to these, the High Court and the Subordinate Courts follow the practice and procedure for the time being in force in, respectively, the High Court of Justice in England, and in the English Courts of Summary

Jurisdiction, and the County Courts. In cases before the High Court and the Subordinate Courts where natives are involved, and in all native courts, regard is had to native customary law, where it is not repugnant to justice or equity, or incompatible with local enactments.

## POLICE

THE authorised establishment of the Northern Rhodesia Police Force in 1955 was 471 European police officers and 3,030 African policemen. The establishment also included 123 European and fifty-nine African civilian employees. The European establishment comprised eighty-eight superior police officers (i.e. officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendent and upwards) and 383 Chief Inspectors, Senior Inspectors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Women Assistant Inspectors. The standard of literacy among African policemen continued to improve steadily and at the end of 1955 a total of 1,749 men had passed the Government Standard IV examination in English; of this number 337 had passed higher examinations.

The headquarters of the Force are at Lusaka; the headquarters of the Immigration Division remain at Livingstone. The transfer of the Training School to Lilayi, some nine miles from Lusaka, was effected on 28th April, 1955.

There are seventy-three police stations, sub-stations and posts in the Territory, not including divisional headquarters offices, the Mobile Unit and the Training School. The majority of police stations are in line-of-rail districts, but there are stations and posts off the line of rail. In addition to the usual branches, including the band, the Force maintains reinforcements in the form of a self-contained and completely mobile body which can be used, should the need arise, in any part of the Territory.

For purposes of administration, the Territory is divided into six police divisions and these accord with the territorial provinces except that an additional division has been established at Lusaka. Each division is sub-divided into police districts.

The Northern Rhodesia Police Reserve was established in 1950 and the Chief Commandant is a Senior Superintendent at Force Headquarters. The Reserve is a volunteer body and its organisation broadly corresponds to that of the regular Force. There is, in addition, an air section, known as the Reserve Flight, manned largely by police reservists drawn from flying clubs in the Territory. There are twenty-seven Reserve formations distributed throughout the Territory.

The increased industrialisation of the Territory, coupled with the growth of population in the urban areas, has been followed by a progressive



increase in recent years in the number of cases handled by the police, as the following comparative table shows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Penal Code offences</i>	<i>Statutory offences</i>	<i>Total all cases</i>
1948 . .	7,969	20,070	28,039
1949 . .	10,655	19,202	29,857
1950 . .	12,411	22,502	34,913
1951 . .	13,369	21,780	35,149
1952 . .	15,297	27,580	42,877
1953 . .	16,721	42,907	59,628
1954 . .	22,633	57,321	79,954
1955 . .	24,203	58,629	82,832

The breakdown of cases reported to and handled by the police during 1955 is set out in Appendix VII and the number of persons dealt with by the courts is set out in Appendix VIII.

#### PRISON SERVICE

WITH the implementation of Federation, the Prison Service, which was formerly under the control of the Commissioner of Prisons at Livingstone, passed to the control of the Federal Director of Prisons, with headquarters in Salisbury. As the European staff of the Prison Service in Northern Rhodesia is comparatively small, it has been decided to leave the local, or district, prisons, at any rate for the time being, as a territorial responsibility. These district prisons are now included as a minor service under the control of the Secretary for Native Affairs and are financed out of territorial funds.

There are twelve central prisons which are situated on the line of rail or at provincial headquarters and most of these are now under the direct supervision of European Prison Officers of the Federal Prison Service. Twenty-seven district prisons remain as a territorial responsibility under the supervision of officers of the Provincial Administration.

All prisoners, wherever originally committed, are transferred to central prisons if they have sentences of six months or over to serve. This gives the long-term prisoner the opportunity of receiving skilled instruction in a trade. Training for short-term prisoners who show a willingness or an aptitude is also given at district prisons where facilities are available for such training.

Remission at present in district prisons is on the basis of one-third of a sentence for the first offender and one-quarter for recidivists.

## Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

THE construction of the excess-lime softening plant with a capacity of five million gallons per day for the Lusaka water supply was begun. Good progress was achieved with the installation of sewerage, surface water drainage and sewage disposal works to serve the Old Town area of Lusaka.

A programme was drawn up for the first time for the provision of electricity supplies in rural townships. By the end of the year schemes were being prepared by the Public Works Department for Mongu, Namwala, Solwezi and Serenje, and consultants had been commissioned for Abercorn and Kasama and for part of the scheme to be installed at Mongu.

The Public Works Department continued work on a programme of piped water supply schemes at rural townships. The Mongu and Fort Rosebery schemes were in operation, an interim scheme was installed at Gwembe, and at Mumbwa part of the reticulation was laid. Designs were being prepared for Namwala, Solwezi, Abercorn and Petauke.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department increased to £8.8m. and about 950 Europeans and 11,000 Africans were employed. There was a shortage of skilled workmen, but the supply of materials was satisfactory. Building costs again fell slightly until the middle of the year when an upward trend developed. During the year sixty-nine building contracts were let at a total value of £2.6m. In addition to territorial projects, the Public Works Department continued to undertake the design, construction and maintenance of federal buildings, roads and aerodromes in Northern Rhodesia on behalf of the Federal Government.

### TERRITORIAL BUILDINGS

#### *Housing*

(a) *European*: During the year 376 units of staff accommodation were completed, including a second three-storey block of flats in Lusaka. Hostels for Civil Servants were completed at Lusaka, Fort Jameson and Kitwe. The hostel at Ndola was approaching completion.

(b) *Eurafrican*: Two units were erected at Fort Jameson and four at Ndola.

(c) *African*: 2,121 units of accommodation were completed.

#### *Police*

The Lilayi training depot, police stations at Lusaka (Woodlands) and Solwezi, and a police camp at Monze were completed. Construction was in hand of a police station at Lusaka (Kabwata), and police camps at Mufulira and Broken Hill (Raylton).



### *African Education*

Eighteen classrooms were erected by contract and a further thirty-six were under construction. The African Education Department completed twelve classrooms and had a further twelve in hand.

### *Local Prisons*

Designs were prepared for a remand prison at Mkushi.

### *New Government Townships*

About 75 per cent of the new Kalulushi Township had been completed by the end of the year, and once initial delays had been overcome good progress was achieved at Bancroft. These two schemes will cost in all some £600,000 and will provide houses, public buildings, schools and services in the Government sections of new mine townships.

### *General Programme*

At Lusaka the new transmitting station and temporary High Court were completed, while work was in hand on alterations to the broadcasting studios, extensions to the Legislative Council Chamber and in building the new Geological Survey headquarters and a multi-storey office building. Blocks of offices were also completed at Isoka and Mkushi. Extensions were completed to the Luanshya Court Room and to Public Works Department depots in various parts of the Territory. Works in hand included new office buildings at Livingstone and Namwala. Plans were prepared for a new High Court at Lusaka, Resident Magistrates' Court Houses at Lusaka, Fort Jameson and Mongu, and were in hand for office buildings at Kasama and Abercorn.

### *Maintenance*

The expenditure on the maintenance of Territorial and Federal buildings amounted to £214,000, or about 1.7 per cent of the capital value.

## MECHANICAL

THE main workshop at Lusaka functions as a base workshop, while at Ndola there is a sub-base workshop; there are smaller workshops in the provinces which carry out second line repairs. Light aid detachments operate with construction teams in the field. Apart from the static servicing stations alongside each workshop, mobile service units operate in the field to service vehicles and machines on the spot. The Inspectorate Section also undertakes the periodical servicing and running repairs to vehicles and plant at outstations. The Diesel Laboratory is very actively engaged in the testing of fuel, lubricating oils and greases, the phasing and calibration of fuel pumps, the overhaul and testing of meters and gauges, and the servicing of fuel injectors.

The turn-over of work in the main workshops amounted to approximately £578,000, excluding European labour and overheads, during the year. The value of spares held is £275,000. The organisation looks after 2,523 vehicles and 3,035 items of plant, valued at over £5m. During the year the total value of Government purchases of plant, vehicles and stores amounted to £1,336,719.

A boat-building workshop has been established on the shores of Lake Mweru; the wood-working machinery, which is all powered by electricity, was installed during the year. A floating crane was constructed in Lusaka to assist in the installation of mooring sinkers in the bay at Nchelenge, adjacent to the boat-building unit.

Modifications were carried out during the year to the pontoon at the Chambezi crossing on the Mpika-Kasama road, new support towers being installed. The pontoon has a carrying capacity of twenty tons.

The new power pontoons have been successful, with the exception of the one at Sitoti, where, due to the long distance involved (a matter of twenty-eight miles) overheating of the reduction boxes developed. The boxes have now been modified and it is anticipated that they will be successful.

Experiments are being conducted with a solar stove for use in backward areas. It is an extremely simple construction, consisting merely of a polished aluminium reflector mounted on a mild steel frame with a wire mesh grid to carry the cooking utensils. Difficulty has been experienced in keeping the stove focused. It has been found possible to raise a quart of water from 64°F. to boiling point in forty-five minutes at an altitude of 4,000 feet. On cloudy days the stove does not function satisfactorily.

Negotiations have been completed with a view to conducting experiments on prototype Ricardo steam units, the furnaces of which can be adapted to burn bush timber, coal or any combustible farm refuse.

Construction units installed eleven generating sets at small stations and the branch now controls nineteen major units with an installed capacity of 1,437 kVA, plus stand-by units with a capacity of 846 kVA. During the year 1,396,800 units were generated. There are eight further projects in hand with an installed capacity of 253.5 kVA and an additional six projects are being considered with a capacity of 446 kVA.

Training at the Plant School continued and included Eurafrican and African trainees. Twenty-three Eurafricans and six Africans successfully completed the course.

## FEDERAL BUILDINGS

### *Housing*

(a) *European*: Eight units of staff accommodation were completed and a further forty-five were being built.



(b) *Eurafrican*: Two units of staff accommodation were being erected at Ndola.

### *Health*

Amongst works completed were the new African hospital at Mazabuka, the European nurses' home at Lusaka, African maternity wards at Livingstone, a clinic at Chingola, the leprosy settlement at Mongu, African staff quarters at Balovale, stage I of the Liteta chest settlement at Chisamba, and additions to the Abercorn hospital. A sewerage scheme to serve the Lusaka European and African hospitals, and emergency lighting systems at the Lusaka and Livingstone European and African hospitals were also completed. Works in hand included stage I of the new European and Asian hospital at Livingstone, dispensaries at Mpika and Sinde Misale, additions to the European hospitals at Ndola, Fort Jameson and Lusaka (stage I), and to the African hospitals at Shiwa Ngandu and Mazabuka. Work continued on the new European and African hospitals at Kitwe, estimated to cost over £850,000. Plans were completed for extensions to the Lusaka medical stores depot and sketch plans were prepared for the new Lusaka mental hospital. Planning was in hand for a new pathological laboratory at Fort Jameson, a mental observation block at Livingstone, a new African hospital at Mongu, stage II of the new European and Asian hospital at Livingstone, extensions to the Lusaka African hospital, and stage II of the extensions to the Lusaka European hospital.

### *Military*

At the new Tug Argan Barracks, near Bwana Mkubwa, 424 African and seven European housing units, the quartermaster's stores, and ancillary roads and services were completed. Tender documents were completed for eighteen single quarters to be built at Lusaka barracks and preliminary planning was undertaken for volunteers' drill halls in the principal towns.

### *Education*

(a) *European*: At the Rennie Schools in Lusaka four sixty-bed hostels, two for boys and two for girls, were completed. In addition five fifty-bed hostels were completed: two at Broken Hill and one each at Mazabuka, Fort Jameson and Silver Rest near Lusaka. Eleven new classrooms were occupied and 129 were under construction at various centres in the Territory.

(b) *Asian*: Five classrooms were completed, at Ndola (2), Luanshya (2), and Broken Hill.

(c) *Coloured*: A three-classroom school at Ndola and extensions to the dining room and kitchen at Katapola School, Fort Jameson, were completed.

*Posts and Telegraphs*

Branch post offices at Livingstone and Lusaka (Woodlands) and two rural post offices were completed. Construction commenced upon new post offices at Kafue, Chilanga and Lusaka (stage I). Plans were being prepared for new post offices at Ndola, Broken Hill and Kitwe; for telephone exchanges at Lusaka and Livingstone; and for twenty rural post offices and five V.H.F. stations at various centres in the Territory.

*Customs*

Customs offices were being built at Kitwe, Abercorn and Sinde Misale and plans were being prepared for Mongu and Katima Mulilo.

## WATER DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

IN the year 1955 the Department continued the policy of tracing, measuring and developing the water resources of the Territory.

Apart from the observations of rainfall, evaporation, river discharges and ground water behaviour, the scope of which was increased during the year, work on the construction and maintenance of dams, weirs, wells and boreholes was continued.

Thirteen new dams were constructed and major repairs and improvements were made to eleven others. Seven weirs including one new gauging weir and one weir for a private person, were also constructed.

The water table dropped more quickly and more than normal, with a consequent increased demand for well deepening. Of the 174 wells on which work was successfully carried out, deepening was done on about 25 per cent.

One hundred and seven boreholes were sunk, representing 14,100 feet of drilling and yielding over 3,000,000 gallons of water.

The twenty-inch average annual rainfall in the south, increasing to fifty-five inches in the north, dictates the types of irrigation demands in each zone. Although the demand for irrigation facilities is still meagre, impoundment is required in the south and diversion by weirs in the perennial rivers of the north.

Surveys and investigations on three large impoundment schemes in the Central and Southern Provinces were continued.

The seasonal clearing of weed and the dredging of the bed of some fifty-odd miles in the Bangweulu Swamp navigation routes, were completed.

## AFRICAN HOUSING

THE Commissioner for Local Government is the officer responsible for administrative duties in connection with African housing in the local government areas. Under the Territory's development plan, the sum of



£6,550,000 has been provided to build houses for Africans in towns and at district stations. The whole of this sum is being spent on permanent construction of detached, semi-detached and terraced housing.

From this sum approximately 23,000 houses will be built, of which 18,155 had been completed by the end of 1955, and the balance is in the course of construction. The greater part of the houses are to be handed over to local authorities for letting to the public and the balance is to be retained by Government for housing its own African Civil Servants. The houses handed over to local authorities for letting to the public are against loans carrying interest at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent and repayable over forty years.

During the year a survey was carried out which showed that in spite of the building programme, by June, 1957, there would be a shortage of some 28,000 houses in the urban areas. At the end of the year an investigation was being undertaken into the whole problem.

It is the aim to encourage the emergence of a stable African community in townships, living a family life in neighbourhood units and receiving adequate public services. Rents have been subsidised by Government, but it was decided during the year that all subsidies would cease on 30th June, 1956, and from 1st July, 1955, the subsidy was substantially reduced. It is hoped, *inter alia*, that the removal of the subsidy will encourage Africans to build and own their own houses. To this end an Owner Housing Loan Scheme is being worked out and local authorities are co-operating by commencing pilot projects of this kind.

## Chapter 11: Communications

### TERRITORIAL ROADS

DURING the year there were about 18,018 miles of territorial roads maintained by different agencies with Government funds issued through the Public Works Department. The responsibility for maintenance was divided as follows:

	<i>Miles</i>
Native Authorities . . . . .	3,540
Road Boards . . . . .	2,300
Provincial Administration . . . . .	9,322
Local Authorities . . . . .	3
Public Works Department . . . . .	2,853

### FEDERAL ROADS

ROADS defined as inter-territorial in the Final Act of the Central and Southern Africa Transport Conference, Johannesburg, 1950, are the responsibility of the Federal Government. These roads comprise the road from Chirundu via Kapiri Mposhi to Tunduma, from the Victoria Falls to Kafue Bridge, from Lusaka via Fort Jameson to the Nyasaland border, from Kapiri Mposhi via Chingola to Tshinsenda on the Belgian Congo border, and from Chingola via Solwezi to Mwinilunga and thence to the Jimbe River on the Portuguese West Africa boundary. The total length of these roads amounted to 1,989 miles, and the Territorial Government undertook construction and maintenance on an agency basis. The responsibility for maintenance was divided as follows:

	<i>Miles</i>
Local Authorities . . . . .	29
Provincial Administration . . . . .	247
Public Works Department . . . . .	1,713

### CONSTRUCTION

DURING the year forty-two miles of bituminous surfaced road (Class I), 198 miles of gravelled surfaced road (Class II) and 143.5 miles of earth road were completed by the Public Works Department. In addition 48.5 miles of existing bituminous surfacing were widened from ten feet to twenty and twenty-two feet. Work was in hand upon a further fifty-three miles of Class I road, twenty-four miles of Class II road, 216 miles of earth road, and upon the widening of forty-six miles of existing bituminous surfacing. At the end of the year there were 485 miles of Class I, 759 miles of Class II, and 18,763 miles of earth road open to traffic.

Six contractors and ten Public Works Department teams were engaged.

Six bridges of a total length of 664 feet were completed and eight bridges totalling 818 feet were being erected.



Expenditure on construction, improvement and maintenance amounted to £2,160,000, not including departmental overheads.

#### AERODROMES

IN addition to the four main aerodromes, there were eleven secondary, fifteen at Boma centres, twenty-six emergency and four private airfields in the Territory. The four main and nineteen other aerodromes were maintained by the Public Works Department as agents of the Federal Government. The majority of the remaining aerodromes were maintained by the Provincial Administration with funds issued through the Public Works Department.

The new Mufulira and Solwezi aerodromes were completed, and a reinforced concrete hardstanding was laid at Livingstone for jet aircraft. The clearways at the Lusaka and Ndola aerodromes were extended to provide 8,250 feet free of obstruction from the threshold markers.

Expenditure upon construction, improvement and maintenance amounted to £100,000, not including departmental overheads.

#### MOTOR TRANSPORT

THE growth of motor transport in the Territory in all forms during the post-war years has been considerable. Its origins, however, were humble, and during the pre-war period development which took place was slow and gradual. In 1925 the first organised motor transport operation was undertaken. The occasion was when the Northern Rhodesia delegates were carried by motor transport to Lord Delemere's first unofficial East African Conference at Rungwe Mission in Tanganyika, and this would appear to be the first occasion on which vehicles operated in the Territory for "hire and reward". The same year, 1925, also saw the first Government-sponsored road transport operation when a contract was entered into at Livingstone to carry a District Commissioner and his luggage from Broken Hill to Luwingu. This unfortunately ended in disaster, as during a fierce bush fire there was a collision between the vehicle carrying the passengers and the vehicle carrying the luggage.

The war gave a great stimulus to road transport throughout Central and Southern Africa and the increase in the activities of road transport operators during these years has been subsequently maintained as a result of the general development of the Territory. The general result, as suitable commercial vehicles became more easily available from overseas, was a marked increase in the numbers of persons entering the motor transport industry. This continued until the number of persons owning vehicles for the carriage of passengers and goods was out of proportion to the needs of the Territory. This resulted in wasteful competition for the available traffic which, if allowed to continue, might well have caused a breakdown in the passenger and goods services of the Territory.

Subsequently, in 1951, a Motor Transport Commission was appointed to inquire into and report on this matter, and it is the findings of this report which form the present basis of the road transport policy in Northern Rhodesia which is one of "controlled competition".

There was during 1955 a marked increase in the number of public service vehicles, which, at the end of the year, totalled 930. This increase was chiefly accounted for by legislation which brought into the public service vehicle field vehicles used for the carriage of cordwood for hire or reward, and trailers when drawn by public service vehicles. Increasingly keen competition, and greater specialisation in public service vehicle operation have resulted in a very considerable reduction in the number of vehicles licensed to carry both passengers and goods. That there is still room for newcomers to the transport industry is shown by the fact that the number of operators at the end of 1955 was 174 against 141 a year previously.

The number of private vehicles continued to increase and an estimated 8,000 additional vehicles were registered during 1955.

#### HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS

THE Territory is relatively well supplied with accommodation for travellers although there is still considerable scope for additional modern hotels, particularly in the mining towns. Hotels of standards which vary according to the size of the centre, are available at convenient points along the main roads between Salisbury and Lusaka, and Livingstone and Ndola (with the exception at present of Broken Hill).

In the rural areas there are small Government rest houses in which travellers can obtain accommodation. These are at convenient centres such as district headquarters and recognised night stopping places for road traffic.

The duty of maintaining and improving the standards of hotel accommodation throughout the Territory is delegated to the Hotel Board which was created in 1951. Hoteliers are required to obtain annual licences from the Board which satisfies itself, before granting licences, that premises are suitable and that the health and comfort of guests are properly safeguarded.

The Board also controls tariffs, and through its Executive Officer offers free technical advice to the hoteliers. Regular inspections are made and the standards throughout the Territory are being steadily improved. Hotels are also classified according to the accommodation, meals and service rendered.



## Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

### PRESS

THERE were four European newspapers published in Northern Rhodesia during 1955, but one, the *Northern Rhodesia Advertiser*, ceased publication at the end of the year. The *Northern News* and the *Northern Rhodesia Advertiser* were published at Ndola, the *Central African Post* in Lusaka and the *Livingstone Mail* in Livingstone. The *Northern News*, which in 1953 became the first newspaper to appear daily, has the largest circulation in the Territory.

In the fiftieth year of publication the *Livingstone Mail* changed from a twice weekly to a weekly newspaper.

A new monthly African newspaper was published in April, 1955, by the proprietors of the *Livingstone Mail*.

The list of newspapers and periodicals published within the Territory is as follows:

#### Newspapers:

<i>The Northern News</i>	. . . . .	Daily
<i>The Central African Post</i>	. . . . .	Three times weekly
<i>The Livingstone Mail</i>	. . . . .	Weekly
<i>The Northern Rhodesia Advertiser</i>	. . . . .	Weekly
<i>The African Eagle</i> (African newspaper)	. . . . .	Weekly
<i>The Zambezi News</i> (African newspaper)	. . . . .	Monthly

#### Periodicals:

<i>The Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Journal</i>	. . . . .	Monthly
<i>The Northern Rhodesia Scout</i>	. . . . .	Quarterly
<i>Progress</i> (Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry)	. . . . .	Monthly
<i>Rhokana Review</i>	. . . . .	Monthly
<i>Mufulira Magazine</i>	. . . . .	Monthly
<i>Roan Antelope Magazine</i>	. . . . .	Monthly
<i>Nchanga Magazine</i>	. . . . .	Monthly
<i>The Salaried Staff and Mine Officials' Magazine</i>	. . . . .	Monthly
<i>The Eagle</i> (English Church Magazine)	. . . . .	Monthly
<i>The African Listener</i> (for African radio listeners, printed in English)	. . . . .	Monthly
<i>The Northern Rhodesia Journal</i>	. . . . .	Twice yearly

### BROADCASTING

THE Central African Broadcasting Station at Lusaka is controlled by the Information Department of the Northern Rhodesia Government. It broadcasts to Africans in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and

Nyasaland in eight African languages and in English. In addition there is a four hour per week service for European listeners.

There were European staff changes during 1955. In November the officer seconded from the Provincial Administration as Broadcasting Officer was transferred and a Broadcasting Officer was appointed. Two Programme Assistants were recruited during the year, one being a graduate from Fort Hare; and he was the first African to fill the vacancy of Programme Assistant.

From the beginning of the year until July the station broadcast from noon until 9 p.m. on weekdays and from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. on Sundays. Research proved that the earlier start on Sundays was not popular and thereafter the Sunday European programme commenced at 11 a.m., and in addition Thursday evenings after 8 p.m. were devoted to European programmes.

The outstanding event of the year was the setting up by the Federal Government of a commission to inquire into and make recommendations concerning the future control of broadcasting in the Federation with particular reference to the possible establishment of an independent corporation. The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hugh Carleton Greene of the B.B.C., visited Northern Rhodesia and took evidence from the general public and from members of the Broadcasting staff. The report of the commission is now receiving consideration.

During the year the Central African Broadcasting Station Advisory Committee was appointed to advise on the form and content of programmes broadcast from the station. The committee, under the chairmanship of the Rev. J. C. Houghton of Lusaka, met four times during the year.

Daily African programmes followed a well-tried pattern and all continuity announcing was in English. From noon to 2 p.m. there were request programmes in the vernacular of the day, news bulletins in Chibemba and Chinyanja and talks in either English or one of the vernaculars. Uninterrupted music followed from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and the main vernacular programmes of the day were broadcast between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. in a different language for each day of the week.

Many new feature programmes in English and the vernacular were broadcast. These included "Radio Nightschool", which was directed towards African teachers; "This Week", a programme dealing with topical events in the Federation; "Radio Homecraft Club", which was directed towards the numerous women's classes and welfare clubs in Southern Rhodesia, and "Mwa Shimwansa Kapolo", a local version of the B.B.C. serial "The Archers".

"Questions and Answers", "English Words and Phrases" and "Variety Half Hour", which were popular programmes in 1954, so retained their popularity that programmes in these series were continued throughout the year.



One of the most popular programmes was "Zimene Mwatifunsa" which was broadcast in all languages, and letters for this request programme poured in daily.

Many talks on such subjects as "Development of the Districts", "Agriculture for Africans" and "Building a House" were prepared by experts in their own sphere, and were listened to by thousands.

A Religious Broadcasting Advisory Committee was formed and has provided material for many religious broadcasts. The pattern of the religious broadcast has remained the same throughout the year with a fifteen-minute Evensong in the vernacular of the day on weekdays and a thirty-minute service in English on Sundays. In addition, full coverage was given to the visit of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and to the Consecration of the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Lusaka.

There were daily news broadcasts and the B.B.C. news was relayed nightly at 8 p.m., followed by the C.A.B.S. news bulletin at 8.10 p.m. In addition, there were daily news broadcasts in the vernacular and weekly news summaries in English.

During the year a constant supply of broadcasting material was recorded on tape and sent to Malaya for broadcast to the men of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment stationed in Malaya. In return, programmes were received from Malaya consisting of greetings from the men of the Regiment to their wives and relations in this Territory.

There was notable progress in the Engineering Section throughout the year. The new transmitting station was completed and was in full service by June, while the new studio buildings were well advanced and partly in use by the end of the year. Due to further building additions and alterations it was possible for the entire broadcasting staff to be accommodated under more favourable working conditions by the end of 1955.

Work was nearing completion on two new studios, which will shortly be available for simultaneous broadcasting on two channels in different languages.

Throughout the summer months the station broadcast with powers of 15 kW and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kW on 62 and 41 metres respectively, while in the winter there was an evening wavechange from 41 to 89 metres. Reception continued to be satisfactory throughout the Federation and the transmitter shut-down time was maintained at a low level, namely 0.07 per cent for the 41 metre transmission and 0.13 per cent for the 62 and 89 metre transmissions, throughout the year.

Recording continued to be of vital service and the number of items recorded was the highest in the history of the Broadcasting Station. Small portable tape recorders were constantly in use and a great deal of material which would otherwise have been unobtainable was collected by this means.

At the reception end the supply of batteries and receivers appears to have been adequate, although there has been a regrettable tendency for

retail prices of receivers to rise, due to increased duty, manufacturing costs, etc. Servicing of sets has been entirely handled by the trade and there have been very few complaints from listeners.

Some research was conducted early in the year to investigate the probable number of African-owned wireless sets and also listeners throughout the Federation. As a result it was estimated that there were between 40,000 and 45,000 sets and between 200,000 and 250,000 listeners to the C.A.B.S.

#### FILMS

Two documentary films in 35 mm. were completed during the year by the Cinema Section of the Information Department, and were released throughout the Federation. "Beyond the Great Rivers" was a film dealing with the Kaonde people and showing the importance of local salt workings to the tribe, and "Smoking Waters" was to commemorate the discovery of the Victoria Falls by David Livingstone, the centenary of which fell in November, 1955. This film was the first 35 mm. colour film to be produced in Northern Rhodesia, and indeed in the Federation. It was filmed in Ferraniacolour and printed on Eastman Colour. The film traced the course of the Zambezi River from its source to the Victoria Falls, and the commentary told the story of Livingstone's discovery of the Falls.

Two 35 mm. films are still in production, one showing the work of the African Blind School near Ndola, and the other a short film dealing with road safety.

In order to produce suitable documentary films for the use of the mobile cinema, and for 16 mm. projectors used by District Commissioners and others to show films in villages, the section has concentrated mainly on the production of 16 mm. films. Two films have been completed, two are practically completed and two others are in production. The completed films are "Fish Farming" and "His Excellency's Tour of Barotseland", and the two films nearly completed are "Namushakende", a film on development work in Barotseland, and "Area School" showing methods and application of adult education in the Fort Rosebery district. The two other films are "Mapangazia", which deals with cattle de-stocking and "Kariba Resettlement", covering the proposed move of Africans from the areas to be flooded in the building of the Kariba hydro-electric scheme.

All these 16 mm. films are in colour, and it is intended, when experiments with magnetic sound-stripe equipment are completed, to record commentaries to all 16 mm. films produced by the section.

Several newsreel items were filmed for the "Rhodesian Spotlight", the newsreel produced by the Federal Information Department.

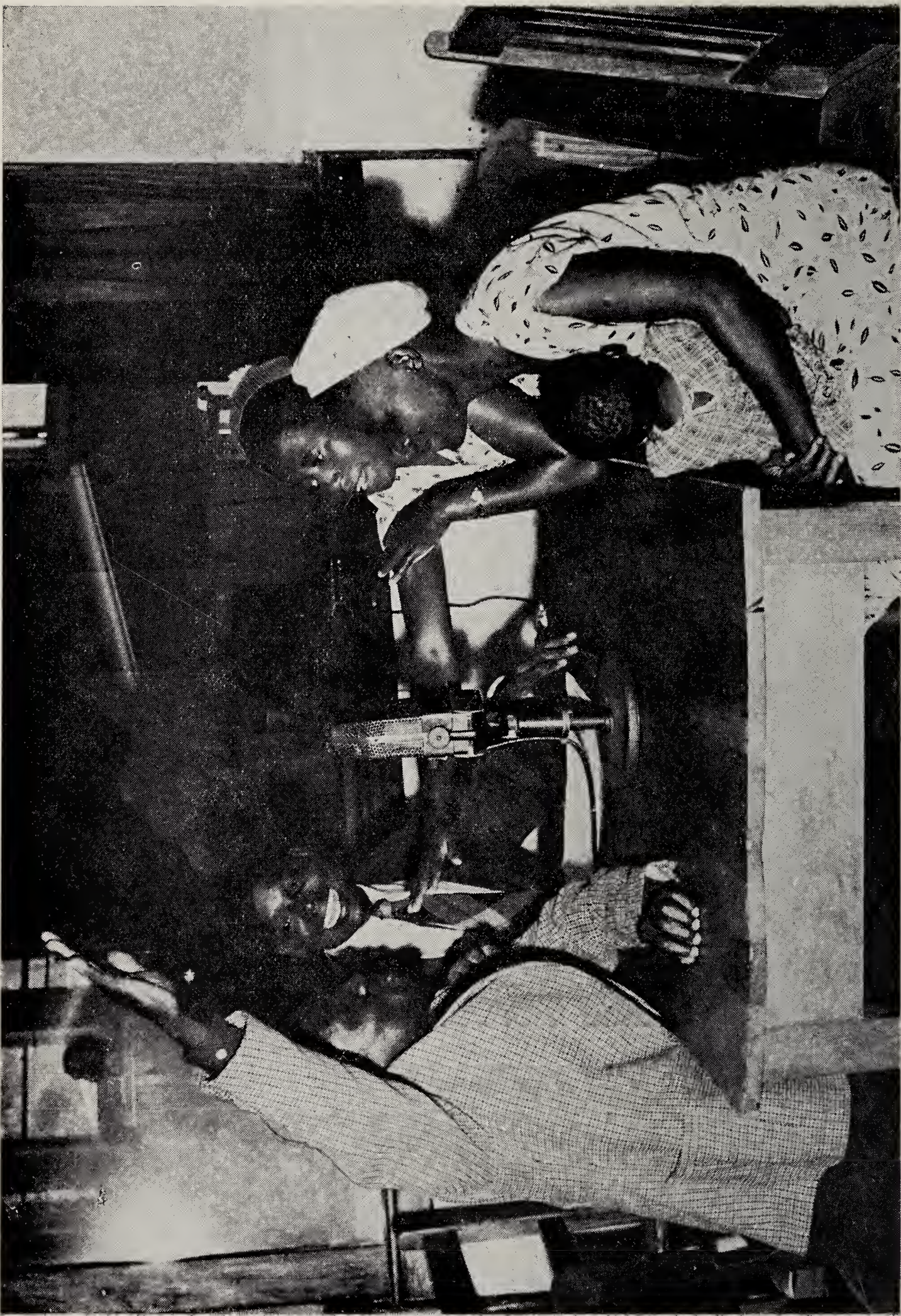
An additional allocation of funds during the year enabled the section to add 320 reels to the film library, and the library now has over 1,500 titles. The films are from one-reel to eight-reels in length, and dispatches





A PUPIL LEARNS TO USE A BRAILLE TYPEWRITER AT THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND  
RUN BY MAGWERO MISSION NEAR FORT JAMESON





THE MALIKOPO PLAYERS BROADCASTING FROM THE CENTRAL AFRICAN BROADCASTING STATION AT LUSAKA





HAY-MAKING AT THE AFRICAN VETERINARY ASSISTANTS' TRAINING SCHOOL, MAZABUKA





THE GOVERNMENT REST HOUSE, SOLWEZI





YACHTING ON THE MINDOLA DAM NEAR KITWE





STUDENTS ATTENDING A LECTURE AT A COURSE HELD BY THE DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND TSETSE CONTROL FOR  
AFRICAN GAME GUARDS





A MODERN CONCRETE STRUCTURE ENCLOSURES THE SHAFT-HEAD GEAR AT THE NEW BANCROFT MINE





A COMPETITOR IN THE POLE-VAULTING EVENT WHICH FORMED PART OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE INTER-SCHOOLS SPORTS DAY HELD AT THE HODGSON TRAINING CENTRE, LUSAKA



to exhibitors averaged over 1,000 reels every month. At the end of the year there were over 500 exhibitors receiving films from the library, but fortunately only a small proportion hired films at regular intervals. Despite this, however, it became increasingly difficult to meet the demands of regular exhibitors.

The library continued to receive films either as gifts or on loan from various organisations, by far the most of these coming from the Central African Film Unit of the Federal Information Department, and the Central Office of Information in London. Many films were made available to the library on extended loan, from such organisations as S.A.T.O.U.R., the Canadian Trade Commissioner and the Shell Company.

Work was started on a new comprehensive catalogue, and synopses of films were prepared.

On the whole, 1955 was a good year for the mobile cinemas, which functioned regularly in most rural areas. Although the units were re-equipped, there were still mechanical breakdowns, largely because the units had to travel over rough roads, but it was possible to keep at least five out of six units regularly on the road every month—a vast improvement on previous years. The units showed films to an average of 12,000 people a month, each unit giving an average of eighteen shows and travelling 1,000 miles a month.

The section continued to supply 35 mm. and 16 mm. projection facilities for the Film Censorship Board, and assisted outstations in the purchase and maintenance of 16 mm. projectors. Considerable assistance was given to other departments, including the Federal Information Department, in the maintenance of projection equipment.

#### INFORMATION SERVICES

THE Information Department continued to develop its Information Services during 1955 and considerable progress was made in developing African information service. New channels of approach to the rural and urban African population were developed, and in March a weekly news service to African reading rooms and other centres of African population was introduced.

There was no increase in staff during the year, though provision was made for the appointment of two Technical Officers, and in December the Department was transferred from the control of the Chief Secretary to the Member for Education and Social Services.

In the absence of Press Officers, a modified press communique service was made available both for the local Press and for the Press and certain publications elsewhere in Africa and overseas, and a number of feature articles illustrated with photographs were produced. At the same time the African News Service, giving news from the rural areas, and

publicity to rural development and other schemes, was expanded. This service continued to prove popular with the local Press, and good coverage was obtained. During the course of the year the service was extended to include short descriptive articles on such subjects as reports on Government commissions of inquiry, items of interest from various Commonwealth and African countries, and simplified versions of news items issued in another form to the European Press. This type of African News Service communique was sent to African reading rooms throughout the Territory but not to the Press. In October there was a further development when the *African News Service* was produced as a weekly six-page news-sheet. This joined the two existing news-sheets *Viewpoint* and *World News* which had been sent weekly to some 450 African reading rooms, native authority headquarters and other centres of African population in the Territory.

The first of these news-sheets, entitled *Viewpoint*, consisted of a summary of the news in Northern Rhodesia taken from the territorial Press, and in July *World News*, a similar three-page news-sheet, was produced. *African News Service* appeared in this form in October, and shortly before this *Viewpoint*, which had previously been sent to both European addressees and to African reading rooms, appeared also in a simplified form for the latter.

Towards the end of the year it became clear that there was a demand for the issue of these three news-sheets on a considerably wider distribution, and arrangements were made with the Government Printer for them to be printed. They appeared in their printed form at the beginning of December, when the circulation was increased to 3,000, and copies were sent to every African school in the Territory. By the end of the year the circulation had grown to 4,000.

While these news-sheets, which were written in English, reached a considerable number of literate Africans in the Territory, it was apparent that the great majority of Africans were still unaffected. As one way of remedying this, a scheme for building information notice boards in rural areas was introduced, and by the end of the year thirty-eight notice boards had been made, and a further seventy were on order. These boards are to be built at district headquarters, native authority headquarters, at all the larger schools, and at other centres of African population, and there has been an encouraging response from District Commissioners and Provincial Education Officers. Series of photographs called photo-features, produced by the Department, are to be issued at fortnightly intervals for each board, and the weekly news-sheets, district newsletters, posters, etc., will be shown on the boards. It is hoped by changing the material on the boards at regular intervals that the local African population will develop the habit of looking at the boards regularly, and it is felt that the photographs should help to popularise them.



The distribution of publications, posters and coloured plates of Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, which are received from time to time from the Central Office of Information in London, was reorganised and extended during the year, and all copies were distributed through District Commissioners and Provincial Education Officers. The Department followed up the publication "Better Living for Rural Africans" with a similar publication written by the Commissioner for Native Development, on the subject of the natural resources of the Territory. This booklet entitled "The Land We Live In" was fully illustrated with photographs taken by the Department, and it was produced with a coloured cover taken on Kodachrome. This publication was even more popular than the previous one, and 20,000 copies were distributed.

Material in both visual and oral media and equipment was supplied during the year by the Department as assistance in a cattle culling campaign in one district in the Territory.

The *African Listener*, publishing details of the programmes from the Central African Broadcasting Station and articles on a wide range of subjects, continued to be as popular as in the past, and at the close of the year plans were being made for developing the *African Listener* into a fortnightly publication, and to extend its scope and circulation by the addition of pages in the vernacular.

Information Officers toured the Territory extensively during the year and visits were made to all districts and to the great majority of native authority headquarters.

The Department put on a stand at the various agricultural shows both in rural areas and along the line of rail, and at the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society's show which was held in Lusaka in August.

## *Chapter 13: Local Forces*

BEFORE the advent of Federation the garrison of Northern Rhodesia was one regular infantry battalion supplied from the establishment of the East Africa Command. Under the Federal Constitution, defence was designated a federal responsibility and the regular units recruited in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia combined to form Central Africa Command.

Central Africa Command is comprised of the following regular infantry battalions:

- 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion the King's African Rifles;
- 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion the King's African Rifles;
- 1st Battalion the Northern Rhodesia Regiment;
- The Rhodesian African Rifles.

These units form the garrison of the Federation as a whole, and for the time being one battalion is stationed in each territory and the fourth battalion is at present on overseas duty in Malaya.

The Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia battalions are at present composed of British officers and N.C.O.s and African other ranks recruited from within the territories. The officers and N.C.O.s seconded from the regular British Army will be gradually replaced by officers and N.C.O.s from the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Staff Corps.

At present the 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion the King's African Rifles forms the garrison in Northern Rhodesia. It is trained as an ordinary infantry battalion and fulfils the normal role of an infantry battalion in peacetime. The headquarters of the battalion is at Lusaka, with one company in Bwana Mkubwa.

The Northern Rhodesia contribution to the Central Africa Command is the 1st Battalion the Northern Rhodesia Regiment. The African establishment of the battalion is drawn chiefly from the Bemba, Ila, Ngoni, Chewa, Lozi, Nsenga and Tonga tribes.

Prior to 1933 the battalion formed the military section of the Northern Rhodesia Police in which capacity it fought with distinction in the 1914-18 war and it was present on the 13th November, 1918, at the surrender of the German Forces under the command of General von Lettow-Vorbeck.

The battalion continued to operate after 1933 under the Northern Rhodesia Police Ordinance of 1926 and appointments of European personnel were made by the Colonial Office. In 1937, however, a decision was made to model the Northern Rhodesia Regiment more closely on the King's African Rifles and the Royal West African Frontier Force. As a result, the Northern Rhodesia Regiment Ordinance of 1937 was enacted and since then the European personnel has been seconded from the Regular Army.



During the 1939-45 war the battalion served with distinction in Somaliland, Abyssinia, Madagascar and the South-East Asia Command.

The battalion proceeded for overseas duty in Malaya in October, 1954, where their work has been highly commended by the Director of Operations.

## Chapter 14: General

### LANDS

THERE has been no diminution in the general demand for township plots for all varieties of uses, and during the year 766 leases of such sites were issued.

The submission of the report of the special committee appointed to examine the principles of a proposed new Town Planning Ordinance was unavoidably delayed with the result that the old Ordinance is likely to remain in force much longer than was anticipated. However, despite this handicap, satisfactory progress has been maintained, and at the present stage comprehensive schemes or draft zoning proposals have been prepared for thirty-two townships in the Territory, some of which are for African occupation only. The scheme for Ndola was finally approved during the year, and there are now prospects that early steps will be taken towards obtaining final approval of similar schemes for Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufulira and Chingola. Draft proposals for several modifications of the statutory Lusaka Town Plan are now being prepared by that Town Planning Authority, but it is probable that it will be some time before the amendments are passed through all stages and finally adopted.

In the peri-urban areas on the Copperbelt 119 residential smallholding leases were issued.

On the agricultural side 128 new leases, including forty-nine holdings each less than 300 acres, were issued, but the majority were replacements or original preliminary leases by long-term tenancies. Twenty-five new farming units were alienated, and the amount of agricultural Crown Land alienated on leasehold terms was increased by roughly 75,000 acres, bringing the total to 1,968,000 acres approximately. The falling off in the alienation of agricultural land has continued, and is due to (a) the fact that practically no good quality vacant Crown Land remains available in the railway belt; (b) the suspension of alienation of land on the Copperbelt while the land use survey there is in progress; and (c) present day general conditions of the farming industry in the Territory.

The land use survey on the Copperbelt is expected to be completed in about June, 1956, but as yet it is uncertain at what stage thereafter alienation of land will start again. It is anticipated that when alienation is resumed a very large number of applications will be received for consideration.

### SURVEYS

DEPARTMENTAL surveyors were engaged mainly on laying out large township extensions principally on the Copperbelt. A record number of urban plots were surveyed during the year. Good progress was made with



the accurate beaconing of individual plots in the African Crown Land townships on the Copperbelt; this work is the first step in a new policy of giving owners security of tenure by way of properly executed and registered leases, so as to encourage lessees to provide better class dwellings of a more permanent nature than in the past.

It was not possible to survey as many agricultural holdings as in the previous year owing to the private land surveyors being heavily committed with subdivisional work of freehold estates and contour and engineering surveys, both on the Copperbelt and in connection with the Kariba Gorge Hydro-Electric Scheme. A height control survey of the Copperbelt area is well advanced. This will enable a contoured map to be prepared which will be most valuable in conjunction with the land use survey report when overall development plans for the Copperbelt are formulated.

A volumetric survey of the Mweru Wa Ntipa plain was started and is now well under way. The object of the survey is to ascertain the feasibility of permanently inundating the marsh and plain by diverting the flood waters of the Kalungwishi River. At present, the lake periodically dries out completely, and the flourishing fishing industry suffers. If a permanent lake can be established, the industry will benefit, and there is also a possibility that the lake will be of sufficient size to flood extensive red locust breeding-grounds in the vicinity.

A close levelling survey was undertaken in the eastern section of the Kafue Flats to provide information for the Dutch consultants who investigated the possibilities of agriculture in areas normally subjected to seasonal inundation by controlling the natural flooding.

A field party of the Directorate of Colonial Surveys continued to operate in the Territory and completed a triangulation link between the Southern Rhodesia geodetic system in the vicinity of the Victoria Falls and the control chain carried west the previous year along the Kafue River from the railway to the Meshi Teshi Gap.

Aerial photography to a contact scale of 1: 40,000 was undertaken of the gap between the areas along the Zambezi Valley and the railway belt, which were similarly photographed recently for the Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Agricultural Department, respectively. The gap so covered in 1955 comprised 4,500 square miles. The photographs should prove extremely useful for reference in the resettlement of population displaced by the Kariba Dam.

Revisions of the 1: 1 million and the 1: 2 million maps of Northern Rhodesia (the former in five sheets) were completed and the new editions of both are about to be printed and will be published shortly. Some progress was also made with the compilation of the new 1:  $\frac{1}{2}$  million map of the Territory, which when available should prove a very useful general purpose map replacing the old Beit aviation map which has long since become obsolete.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DURING 1955, some 2,360 square miles of country, mainly in the Central and Southern Provinces, were geologically surveyed on a regional basis. A number of other investigations were undertaken and completed, including the inspection of several suspected ring structures. Although some interesting rock complexes were discovered during the latter investigations, no further occurrences of undoubted carbonatite were found. Two quarter degree sheets reached completion at the field stage and compilation of the final maps and accompanying reports was commenced before the end of the year. These sheets cover parts of the Mumbwa and Choma districts.

The drilling of the Kandabwe coal area in the Gwembe district of the Zambezi Valley, commenced early in May and by the end of the year twenty-five drill holes had been sunk with an aggregate footage of more than 5,000 feet. The full extent of the coal area along the strike, had been explored, while other boreholes had probed the persistence of the seam down dip to a maximum depth of 1,000 feet. Although the drilling done provided only skeletal cover of the entire field, sufficient exploratory work was done to give valuable information regarding the minimum extent of the Kandabwe seam. Samples of core from each borehole were submitted for analysis but no details had been received at the end of the year. An interim report on the results of the exploration of this coal seam is being compiled in order to make this information available speedily and without waiting for the completion of the full report on the south-west section of the Gwembe district, in which Kandabwe lies.

The mining company which is interested in the pyrochlore deposits of Nkombwa Hill in the Isoka district, continued its investigations during the year.

Three publications were issued during 1955, namely, the Annual Report for 1954; "Records of the Geological Survey for 1953"; and Bulletin No. 2, "The Geology and Mineralisation of the Big Concession, Mumbwa District". The 1954 edition of "Records of the Geological Survey" went to press at the very end of the year.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

THE expansion of peasant farming groups, assisted by loans from the revolving fund and grants for certain purposes, continued very satisfactorily throughout the year. It is clearly shown that Africans farming in a proper manner in these groups can make a better living than others going their own way in the same regions: moreover, the foundations of a stable agricultural system are being soundly laid in areas hitherto used only for shifting cultivation.

The boat-building school at Nchelenge on Lake Mweru has got into its stride, a satisfactory sailing dory having already been evolved for use



on the lake where sailing is new to the fishermen. African boatbuilders, trained at the school, will shortly begin to set up their own businesses with every hope of good trade. The ice-plant near the same centre, already overtaxed by local demands from this productive fishery, is being extended in capacity.

Community development, as based on the five development area training centres which have already been established, expanded as fast as building and staffing factors permitted. The central aim is to teach the adult African to live better in his own homeland; the training is popular and already showing its effects in rural societies. Many useful and practical subjects are catered for, examples of which are simple bricklaying, carpentry, leather and iron work; agriculture and stockraising, fish-farming, hygiene; and homecraft on the women's side. This latter subject received welcome impetus from the appointment of a Woman Community Development Officer and the now well-established centre at Ipusukilo in the Luwingu district. Increasing attention was paid, with promising results, to extension work in the field, both by a touring demonstration team in the Barotseland Protectorate and elsewhere by special attention to village units.

#### GAME AND TSETSE CONTROL

SLOW progress in the building of the visitors' camp at Ngoma in the southern end of the Kafue National Park meant that this sector had to remain closed to the public, but the chain of camps in the northern sector was once again open during the dry season and the many visitors were well pleased with the quantities of game to be seen. An advisory board to assist with problems involved in the running of this park was instituted during the year.

A start was made on an ambitious programme in the Luangwa Valley designed to open up the game reserves of the western bank to the public. A pontoon ferry was installed and linked to this bridgehead, some sixty miles of roads were built in the southern reserve, opening up certain of the better parts of this wonderful game country. The programme envisages the construction of a series of small camps, mostly on the river bank, and there is no doubt that visitors to these will have an opportunity unrivalled in Africa of seeing game in its natural state.

In the other reserves general conservation work continued satisfactorily, and the results of a carefully planned census carried out in the Kasanka reserve confirmed those of the 1952 count, and once again demonstrated the surprising number and variety of animals which so small a sanctuary can maintain.

The Fauna Conservation Ordinance, superseding the old Game Ordinance, was introduced in April, but as all details of the new pattern of controlled hunting areas had not then been completed, the introduction of

sections governing these had to be held over to a later date. The more realistic provisions of those sections now in force should do much to assist in checking the rapid depletion of game in certain areas.

The increase in tsetse fly densities and the tendency for fly to extend outwards from known areas of infestation which has been noted in many parts of the Territory and which is probably due to the natural periodic cycle of this species approaching its peak, has resulted in tsetse control operations being continued at high pressure.

In no instance has serious ground been lost and the efficacy of insecticidal fog applied by hand or trailer-mounted machines as a method of eradicating residual foci of fly after preliminary clearing work has once again been demonstrated, both in the Chingola clearance scheme and at Mbete on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

New eradication schemes have been undertaken in several localities and amongst these are two extensive areas in the Zambezi valley where new land has to be cleared for the settlement of people about to be displaced by the creation of the Kariba lake.

#### PUBLICATIONS BUREAU

THE Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Publications Bureau has carried on since 1948 the work of arranging to publish and distribute books of general interest for Africans which was formerly undertaken by the Northern Rhodesia Literature Committee and the Nyasaland Education Department. During 1955 it was still largely financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Its main objects are threefold: to encourage African authors; to create, mainly by providing for them, the love of books and the habit of reading for pleasure; and to lay the foundations of a healthy book trade.

Over 200 manuscripts and suggestions for books were received during the year; nearly half of these were entries for a vernacular competition started in the closing months of 1954. The Bureau continued to perform the functions of literary agent, editor, financier and wholesaler. Twenty-one new titles and sixteen reprints or new editions were produced—a record year.

Sales also continued to increase, and topped £13,000, about 33 per cent higher than the total for 1954. The Bureau book-van and station-wagon undertook twelve bookselling tours in Northern Rhodesia, and covered about 15,000 miles: besides promoting sales, these tours were valuable in other respects; much information on public taste and the relative popularity of various books was gathered, and the outlying districts were kept in better contact with Bureau activities. Touring has done much to encourage the writing as well as the buying and reading of books. The bulk of the marketing remains in the hands of two main agencies, the



United Society for Christian Literature in Northern Rhodesia, and in Nyasaland the African Book Centre, which is managed by the Bureau's own Business Assistant. Numerous kiosks and sub-agencies all over the countryside are served by these main agencies.

The Bureau is mainly concerned with books of general interest to Africans and especially those written by Africans, but it also produces books of interest to the outside public and learned linguistic works. A selection of these is to be found in Part III, Chapter 4.

## *Chapter 15: Cultural and Social Activities*

### RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM

THE Rhodes-Livingstone Museum at Livingstone is the Territory's national museum. It had its origin in 1930 as a collection of objects of African material culture and in 1934, the then Governor, His Excellency Sir Hubert Young, extended the collections to become a memorial to the great central African explorer, David Livingstone. It was in 1934 that the museum was first opened to the public as the David Livingstone Memorial Museum.

With the rapid growth of the collections it became apparent in 1946 that it would be necessary to build a new museum with adequate display, store and workroom facilities. The necessary funds were most generously subscribed by the copper mining companies, the Beit and Rhodes Trusts, the Nkana-Kitwe Lottery and many others, and the new Rhodes-Livingstone Museum was finally opened to the public in May, 1951.

The design of the museum enables the exhibits to be set out in a logical progression, from the earliest geological times in Northern Rhodesia up to modern industrial development. It is a museum of human culture and ecology and is designed to show how, starting from the smallest beginnings, the results of human endeavour have enabled man to conquer the handicap of his environment and have thus brought about the mastery and development of his country's natural resources. It is, in a word, the Museum of Man in Northern Rhodesia and it is not the policy of a museum of this size to mix zoological, botanic or geological exhibits with the historical or ethnological ones except in so far as they help to interpret the story of the people who have lived or who are living in the Territory or have influenced its history. The museum is famous for its collection of relics of David Livingstone, early maps of Africa and collections of Bantu material culture and prehistoric archaeology of Northern Rhodesia. The nucleus of a small natural history collection is already planned for Lusaka or the Copperbelt and during the next ten years it is hoped to be able to expand this to become the natural history museum of the Territory. Already gifts in money and exhibits are being received. The prefabricated building used for the David Livingstone Centenary Exhibition will be its first home and a permanent building will be erected either in Lusaka or on the Copperbelt. It is hoped that building will commence in the 1956-57 financial year.

From June to the end of November, 1955, a David Livingstone Centenary Exhibition was organised by the Museum. In a series of show cases and other exhibits the life and work of David Livingstone was set out, a souvenir catalogue was on sale and a film of Livingstone's life was



shown twice daily to crowded audiences in the exhibition cinema. A total of over 27,000 visitors of all races saw the exhibition.

Also to commemorate the centenary year of the discovery of the Victoria Falls, Longmans Green published for the Museum "The Way to Ilala" written by Professor F. Debenham. This tells the story of Livingstone's life from the point of view of his work as a geographer. This book was in its second impression by the end of the year.

In conjunction with the Monuments Commission, the Museum organised, in July and August, the third meeting of the Pan-African Congress on Prehistory, which was attended by over one hundred prehistorians and others from twenty-three different countries. A week of meetings in Livingstone was preceded and followed by excursions to the main prehistoric sites in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo.

In addition to the permanent exhibitions, the Museum carries on a visual aid programme for European and African schools in the Territory. This takes the form of cinematograph shows, travelling loan exhibits, a film strip library and talks by members of the staff.

Research is carried out into African prehistory and ethnography by the Curator and the Ethnographer. Various expeditions are undertaken each year, either alone or in conjunction with other museums, and important discoveries and collections have been made in this way. Research into indigenous African music is carried out under the auspices of the Museum. There is a rapidly growing reference library on those subjects in which the Museum specialises, and the Museum publishes a series of occasional papers.

The Museum is also the headquarters of the Monuments Commission, of which the Curator is the Secretary, and of the Northern Rhodesia Society, formed in 1950 to encourage wider popular interest in Northern Rhodesia. The Society publishes the *Northern Rhodesia Journal* twice yearly and its members are entitled to borrow books from the Museum library.

#### THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS COMMISSION

THE Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics, to give it its correct title, was established by a Government Ordinance which came into force on 4th June, 1948. It is administered from the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum at Livingstone and the objects underlying its establishment were to ensure that all known sites of national interest or importance should receive adequate protection; to inquire into reports of new sites, to open up national monuments to the public, and to provide such readily absorbed information about them as might be necessary in order to explain them to visitors.

Up to the end of 1952 the only executive officer was the secretary, who had endeavoured to visit and inspect as many of the reported sites as possible, and where practicable to investigate the potentialities of newly reported sites. The work of the commission now extends widely over the whole Territory and in 1953 a full-time Inspector of Monuments was appointed. Proclaimed monuments now receive regular tours of inspection, protective and maintenance measures are more adequately enforced, and many more new sites are now receiving better investigation than has hitherto been possible.

During the six and a-half years of its existence the Commission has compiled a register of all known sites of national or historical interest, or of outstanding natural beauty, and in addition has proclaimed a total of twenty-seven national monuments, a list of which is given below. Of these the last two were proclaimed in 1955.

In 1951 the Commission adopted a standard design for a national monument to be erected at sites of historic interest throughout the Territory. This takes the form of a rectangular plinth of local stone with cement top and carrying a suitably worded bronze tablet and the Commission plaque, a bronze lozenge bearing the title of the Commission and number of the site.

The first two of these monuments were erected in 1952 at places within the Victoria Falls Trust area, one at the site of the pontoon crossing at the Old Drift where supplies for North-Western Rhodesia were ferried across the Zambezi from the south before the building of the Falls Bridge, and the other in the Pioneers' Cemetery at the settlement of Old Livingstone. A ceremonial unveiling of these two monuments was held on the 28th November. In 1953 a similar monument was erected on the Chambesi River to mark the site of the cease-fire at the end of the East African Campaign in 1918. This was ceremonially unveiled on the 14th November, the anniversary of the date on which the cease-fire took effect. During 1954 a standard monument was erected at Kalomo, the site of the first capital of North-Western Rhodesia.

On the 16th November, 1955, a service of re-dedication to the aims and ideals of David Livingstone was held at the Devil's Cataract at the Victoria Falls, to commemorate the day, one hundred years earlier, when these falls were first discovered by the explorer. At this service a plaque was unveiled by the grandson of David Livingstone, Dr. H. F. Wilson, M.C., commemorating the centenary and the founding of the town of Livingstone. The plaque will ultimately be incorporated in one of the Commission's standard monuments to be built on a prominent site on the main road of Livingstone town.

Also during 1955 the Commission co-operated with the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in the organising of the third meeting of the Pan-African Congress on Prehistory. During the session of this Congress in



Livingstone the President, Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, officially opened the Commission's field museum at the Eastern Cataract. This is the first "museum-on-the-spot" in Northern Rhodesia and tells by means of actual specimens, in situ in an open excavation, supported by paintings, models and reconstructions, the story of the history of man at the Victoria Falls from 400,000 B.C. to the present day. This is proving a popular tourist attraction.

*List of Proclaimed National Monuments:*

The Victoria Falls.  
The Mumbwa Caves.  
Nachikufu Hill Caves.  
Nsalu Hill Cave.  
Kasamba Stream.  
Leopard's Hill Cave.  
Chifubwa Stream Rock-Shelter.  
The David Livingstone Memorial, Chitambo's Village.  
Chisimba Falls.  
Kalambo Falls.  
Bell Point, Lunsemfwa Wonder Gorge.  
Rock Engravings on Ayrshire Farm, Lusaka.  
Nachitalo Hill, Mkushi District.  
Fort Monze and Cemetery.  
Kundalila Falls, Serenje District.  
Rock paintings on Rocklands Farm, Fort Jameson.  
The Good News Monument, Abercorn District.  
The 1914-18 War Memorial, Abercorn High Street.  
The Maramba Quarry Site, Livingstone.  
Sutherland's Farm Site, Livingstone.  
Twin Rivers Kopje.  
Zawi Hill.  
Fossil Forest, Chirundu.  
Hippo Pool, Chingola.  
Slave Tree, Ndola.  
Nkala Old Boma.  
The Big Tree, Broken Hill.

A complete list of proclaimed national monuments with notes on their historic or other interest is published each year in the Commission's annual report. The report also contains a copy of the Ordinance establishing the Commission, the conditions governing the issue of permits to excavators in the Territory and the by-laws regulating the behaviour of persons with regard to proclaimed national monuments.

## THE VICTORIA FALLS TRUST

THIS Trust succeeded a special committee of the Monuments Commission as the body responsible for administering the northern part of the Federation's greatest tourist attraction—the Victoria Falls. The Trust area is some 17,000 acres in extent on the north bank of the Zambezi and the objects of the Trust are to preserve the natural beauty, flora, fauna, fish, bird and insect life, and at the same time to ensure and develop adequate amenities for visitors and tourists. The members of the Trust are all local residents (living within twenty miles of the Victoria Falls) and all have an interest in the retention of the unspoilt natural beauties of this area, and in the development of tourist amenities.

Camping huts, a camping site and a tea room are maintained on the river bank. A small game park is administered by the Trust and during 1955, a new, larger and more suitable area was fenced and the game moved over to this. A programme of re-stocking is planned for this new park.

To facilitate scenic drives and tours within the area the Trust controls some thirty miles of road—usually strategically sited to enable visitors to enjoy all the beauties of the area. Look-out towers are placed on high ground from where good views may be obtained. Paths are kept in good order along the river bank and at recognised beauty spots to encourage visits by fishermen and picnic parties.

## THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE

THE Rhodes-Livingstone Institute is an academic research institute founded by the action of some far-sighted citizens of Northern Rhodesia in 1938.

The year 1955 saw the completion of the Omnibus Research Scheme which covered the period 1950-55, and which was financed by grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, grants from the Northern Rhodesian, Southern Rhodesian, Nyasaland and East African Governments, and grants from the mining companies of Northern Rhodesia, the British South Africa Company and the Beit Trust.

Nearly all the officers operating under this scheme have now concluded their field work, and are engaged in preparing their material for publication. Tribal studies under the scheme included the study of the Southern Rhodesian Ndebele, financed by the Beit Trust. Mr. A. J. B. Hughes, who made this study, will issue a first report of his work as Rhodes-Livingstone Paper No. 25, early in 1956. Dr. V. W. Turner has completed his thesis on the Ndembu-Lunda of the Mwinilunga district and it is hoped that his book will be available early in 1956 also. Dr. Watson left the field in September, 1955, and is at present writing up his material on the Mambwe and Lungu people. His book on the Mambwe is already with the printers



and will probably be on the market very shortly. Mr. J. van Velsen, who has concluded his field tour among the Lakeside Tonga of Nyasaland, is also engaged on preparing his material for publication.

In urban areas the researches of the Institute are divided among social surveys, studies of family economics and studies of social organisations. Dr. J. C. Mitchell is continuing his work on material collected under his direction on the general subject of urbanisation. Miss Merran McCulloch has completed her account of her social survey in Livingstone and the manuscript is with the printers. She is at present engaged in preparing Miss Elliott's material on Labour Migration for publication. In April, Mrs. Collins (née Richardson) completed her study of Standards of Living and Nutrition on the Copperbelt, and she is now writing up the material for publication. Dr. A. L. Epstein, whose further work on urban communities was the only new project undertaken during 1955, has begun a programme of research on social relations in urban communities at Ndola. He has already completed a manuscript on his previous work on political organisations in an urban area, and this will be published shortly. The African research team has also completed its social surveys of Lusaka and Fort Jameson, and one member has conducted an individual research into the rôle of African markets in Northern Rhodesian urban areas; it is hoped to publish the results of this in the near future.

The Institute is frequently called upon to supply information on various topics, such as the number of African families in the Federation, factors affecting productivity, the number of people in different language groups, etc. At the request of the Department of African Education, it has supplied the Provincial Education Officers at Lusaka and Broken Hill with information, collected during the urban social surveys, concerning the numbers of children of school-going age in these two towns, their sex-composition and age-groups. The Institute has also been asked to make specific surveys on behalf of various local authorities and to comment on documents from the sociological point of view, and has provided scientific advice to Government officers undertaking sociological investigations. Recently the Institute sent one section of its African research team to aid in collecting data for the forthcoming Health and Nutrition Scheme in the Fort Rosebery area, and another section is assisting Dr. William Schwab, a Ford Foundation Fellow, in his study of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

At the end of July, 1955, Dr. Mitchell resigned from the Directorship of the Institute to take up his appointment to the Chair of African Studies at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr. C. M. N. White, M.B.E., assumed administrative responsibility for the Institute on 1st August, pending the appointment of a new permanent Director. Mr. H. A. Fosbrooke, previously Senior District Officer, Tanganyika, seconded as Senior Government Sociologist, was appointed as Director of the Institute in November and he will assume duty in February, 1956. A further research

programme covering the years 1956-60 has been prepared, and will be put into action, subject to review by the new Director and to available finances.

A number of studies by earlier research officers of the Institute are now written up and will be published in the near future. These include Dr. Cunnison's study of Chieftainship on the Luapula, Dr. Mitchell's account of the Yao village and Mr. Gann's historical study of Northern Rhodesia up to 1914.

The Institute's library, the stock of which was considerably increased during the year, is a lending library and is used by many research workers, students and officers of Government, but is still not used by the general public to the extent that it could be.

During the period April, 1955, to March, 1956, the Institute published Nos. XVII, XVIII and XIX of its journal, *Human Problems in British Central Africa*. A complete list of Rhodes-Livingstone Institute publications is on pages 94-95.

#### DRAMATICS AND MUSIC

DRAMATIC societies throughout the Territory presented regular productions during the year. Two societies, at Luanshya and Kitwe, are now presenting plays in their own theatre, and the Lusaka theatre is expected to open in May, 1956. The Kitwe Little Theatre was opened during the year by His Excellency the Governor-General of the Federation; the Lusaka theatre which was scheduled to present its first performance in March, 1956, had to postpone the date of opening, owing to the late delivery of the electrical switchboard from the United Kingdom.

The third Northern Rhodesian Drama Festival took place in Livingstone from 29th June to 20th July, and formed part of the Centenary Celebrations that were being held in Livingstone to commemorate the discovery of the Victoria Falls. Eleven societies took part in the Festival. They were: Livingstone, Mufulira, Broken Hill, Kitwe, Lusaka, Fort Jameson, Wankie (S. Rhodesia), Ndola, Kalulushi, Luanshya and Chingola. The Festival committee was very glad that a Southern Rhodesian society took part in the Festival and hopes that other Southern Rhodesian societies will compete in future years. The adjudicator awarded the Rodney Malcomson Trophy for the best production to Lusaka Theatre Club for its presentation of "The River Line" by Charles Morgan. The Lusaka Theatre Club has now won the trophy three years running.

During the year the Territory was visited by Mr. Emlyn Williams who presented readings from the works of Dickens in Livingstone, Lusaka and the Copperbelt.

Musical societies have now been formed in most towns of the Territory and hold regular recitals of music on gramophone records, and of locally formed musical combinations. During the year the Territory was visited



by Joan Hammond, Julius Katchen and Dennis Murdoch, who gave recitals in most of the towns on the line of rail.

### SPORT

SUSTAINED individual effort rather than national accomplishment was the most marked aspect of sport in Northern Rhodesia during 1955. By comparison, greater success attended Northern Rhodesian representatives than during the preceding year, but even so, the rise and fall in their fortunes followed a fairly rhythmical pattern.

Among a wide and varied selection of sports, baseball should, perhaps, be singled out for special consideration since, for the first time, a Northern Rhodesian team vanquished its rivals from Southern Rhodesia. Apart from this outstanding victory, Northern Rhodesia gained promotion to the A section of the Currie Cup and finally provided South Africa with a test player in Harry Daniel. Daniel was the second Northern Rhodesian to receive an initial award of Springbok colours while resident in the Territory, pride of place for that honour going to Sheila Bartlett who was selected for the South African women's hockey team to tour Australia. Ill-health, however, unfortunately prevented her from accompanying the team to Australia.

In Salisbury during the interboard hockey tournament, Northern Rhodesia, unbeaten, tied with Matabeleland for first place, and the Rhodesian team contained a record number of seven representatives from the Territory. The women's team competing in the South African inter-provincial tournament at Bloemfontein lost only one match and worthily upheld the traditions of Northern Rhodesia hockey.

Badminton prospered between March and September, when Northern Rhodesia twice entertained an American team. The tourists opened their account with a 5—2 win over the Territory and closed it by beating a South African invitation team 8—4, both matches being played on the Copperbelt. The Percy Kling trophy was regained from a weak Southern Rhodesian team.

Local boxers had a mediocre season. Despite high hopes, the Leggo Shield remained in Southern Rhodesia but only by the narrowest possible margin, since victory turned on the last bout of the evening. Some consolation, however, was obtained during the Rhodesian championships, when four titles fell to Northern Rhodesians who between them brought back the Haddon and Sly Cup. Northern Rhodesian representation in the Rhodesian team sent to the South African senior and junior championships was not what might have been expected, but Don Arneil of Luanshya captured the South African junior middleweight crown.

Touring sides provided the highlights of the season's cricket, and in March, North-Eastern Transvaal visited the Copperbelt to win an exciting

game by nine runs. The following month, Nkana, Lusaka and Livingstone provided the venues for matches between local elevens and Transvaal Rangers, Eric Rowan's invitation team.

For Northern Rhodesia golfers it was a year of triumphs. The Federal Cup came back to the country of its origin; a Northern Rhodesian won the Rhodesian championships, and three local players were chosen for the Federal side sent by the newly formed Central Africa Golf Union to take part in a triangular tournament against Transvaal and the Orange Free State in Johannesburg. The Nchanga course was described by Bobby Locke as the best in Southern Africa.

A roar for the Lions, brilliant and popular international touring team, rose above all other sounds on the rugby fields of the north. Local players received a valuable lesson in the finer points of the game when the British Isles team won a popular victory over Rhodesia at Nkana in July.

The "Wizard of Dribble", the incomparable Stanley Matthews, paid a very short visit to Northern Rhodesia, and soccer enthusiasts were only able to see his amazing sleight of foot demonstrated at Nkana. Tom Finney, who remained longer in the Territory, gave a number of demonstrations, and with his assistance a Northern Rhodesian team beat a team from the Belgian Congo.

Apart from Derek Fowler's capture of a South African title (even though he was appearing for Border), swimmers will look back on the early months of the year with some regret, since polio restrictions prevented a representative team competing in the Rhodesian championships. The water polo team, however, was more fortunate and provided the Rhodesian captain, Cook, and full-back, Wood, for the Currie Cup tournament.

During the year squash—an all-season game—received a considerable boost from the visit of professional coach Bill Clements who worked wonders during his short stay, the value of which was proved when a Southern Rhodesia team arrived to compete in the first Rhodesian championships.

The standard of local wrestling was raised by a team—the Anglo-Swedes—making its first visit to the Territory.

The visit of Mal Whitfield, the Olympic 800 metre record holder, was greatly appreciated by all sections of the sporting public. During a three-day visit he gave demonstrations and lectures both on the Copperbelt and in Lusaka, the Lusaka proceedings being lent an added and totally unexpected attraction by the brief attendance of Chris Chattaway, who was on his way back to Britain after running in South Africa.

Soccer, on the other hand, has gained immense popularity and is played on almost any type of ground ranging from the Copperbelt stadiums, which hold up to 20,000 people, to a cleared patch of earth in the remote villages. It has a territorial governing body, the Northern Rhodesia African Football Association, and a number of provincial associations, of which the most influential is the Copperbelt African Football and Athletic Associa-



tion. Regular international matches are played against the Belgian Congo and Southern Rhodesia, with occasional games against Tanganyika and South Africa. The main inter-provincial event of the year is the John Waddington Colony Cup which is competed for each year by the nine main centres, and in 1955 this trophy was won by Chingola for the third year in succession. Some indication of the spectator-appeal of soccer can be found in the size of the crowds which attend the important matches, and it is quite normal to have anything up to 10,000 spectators at an international and 5,000 to 6,000 at a colony cup final.

At the Livingstone Centenary Celebrations teams from eight territorial centres participated in a week of football matches, whilst two teams from Southern Rhodesia and one from Nyasaland also took part.

Athletic performances improved during the year, and on a number of occasions the times and distances put up by local associations approached Northern Rhodesia national records. There is undoubtedly a good deal of athletic talent available and it is intended during 1956 to organise inter-provincial competitions and trials with the object of forming a national team.

The principal sports favoured by Africans are association football, athletics and boxing for men, and netball for women. Of these, only football has reached national standard, and it is easily the most popular and most widely played game. Athletics are popular in most of the larger centres, particularly Lusaka, but there were no territorial or inter-provincial matches in 1955. Boxing, netball, cycling and cricket are on a club basis only, and except for the Lusaka marathon cycle race of forty-two miles held annually, there is very little of this type of sport even at municipal level.

There was a much greater interest in athletics in 1955 and although no startling performances were achieved the general standard improved to an extent which augurs well for the future. This is due to a much better appreciation of what training involves, what warming-up really means and how important style is. The many sceptics had ample opportunity of watching the understanding few in competition and modified their work accordingly.

The year saw the 100 yards done in 10.1 secs. and the quarter-mile in just over 51 secs.; the half and mile were a second short of 2 mins. and 4 mins. 30 secs. respectively. These were definitely good performances considering the short period devoted to athletics in schools. Serious cross-country running has been started at Munali: every member of the field of seventy-two completed the course in 1955—a unique occurrence anywhere which shows the right spirit—and the winner's time for the 4½ mile course was 26 mins. 50 secs. In the field events creditable performances were achieved in the pole vault (over 11 ft.); long jump (nearly 23 ft.) and javelin (170 ft.).

Serious athletics has finally emerged from its infancy and we can be confident that the next five years will produce an athlete of international calibre. Better training facilities for ex-schoolboys would accelerate this.

Owing to administrative difficulties the Sir Gilbert Rennie "African Sportsman of the Year Cup" was not awarded, but it will be competed for, under a different system, in 1956.



## PART III

### *Chapter 1: Geography and Climate*

THE Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes  $22^{\circ}$  E. and  $33^{\circ} 33'$  E. and between the latitudes  $8^{\circ} 15'$  S. and  $18^{\circ}$  S. Its area is 290,323 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,515 miles in length.

Its neighbouring territories are Angola (Portuguese West Africa) on the west, the Belgian Congo on the north and north-west, Tanganyika Territory on the north-east, Nyasaland on the east, Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia on the south-east and south and the Caprivi Strip of South-West Africa on the south. The Zambezi River forms the boundary of Northern Rhodesia on the south for about 520 miles, separating it from the Caprivi Strip and Southern Rhodesia, whilst the Luapula River forms another natural boundary between the Protectorate and the Belgian Congo, along the northern edge of the Congo Pedicle and north as far as Lake Mweru, for a distance of about 300 miles. The remaining boundaries follow watersheds and occasional streams, or are marked by beacons across land areas.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa rivers, the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River Valley and, of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

On the whole the Territory is well wooded, even the crests of the highest hills bearing trees and orchard-like bush. Hundreds of square miles of country lie under tall grass along the Kafue in an area known as the Kafue Flats, in the Barotse Plains near the Zambezi and also over a large area south of Lake Bangweulu. These open grassy spaces, for the most part, contain swamps in which the water level fluctuates with the rainy seasons. The southern and central districts comprise areas where sparse bush alternates with grasslands in which farming and ranching have developed.

A glance at a large-scale map suggests that the Territory is well watered, but many of the smaller rivers shown have a seasonal flow, and dry

up after the rains. The larger rivers, the Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Chambeshi and Luapula, together with their larger tributaries, have an all-year-round flow. The three great lakes of Northern Rhodesia are Lake Bangweulu in the northern districts and Lakes Mweru and Tanganyika on the northern boundaries. Lake Bangweulu and the swamps at its southern end cover an area of about 3,800 square miles, and there are a number of other much smaller lakes such as Lake Young in the Mpika District, Lake Chila near Abercorn, Lake Chirengwa near Ndola and Lusiwasi Lake (or Lake Moir) off the Great North Road to the north of Serenje. Northern Rhodesia has the greatest waterfall in the world, the Victoria Falls, on its southern boundary and the second highest waterfall in Africa, Kalambo Falls, 704 feet, on its northern border.

#### CLIMATE

ALTHOUGH Northern Rhodesia lies well within the tropics and towards the centre of the continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperature and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. Uncomfortable conditions of heat and humidity are confined to the deep river valleys of the lower Zambezi, the Kafue and the Luangwa and so affect only a very small fraction of the Territory, but these areas are sparsely populated.

The year may be divided into three well-defined seasons:

THE RAINY SEASON (late October to early April).

Rainfall is copious; the annual rainfall ranges from about thirty inches in the south to fifty-five inches in the north.

Day maximum temperatures generally 75° to 85° F.

Night minimum temperatures generally 60° to 67° F.

WINTER (May to August inclusive).

Very pleasant fair weather prevails. Ground frost usually occurs on a few nights.

Day maximum temperatures generally 72° to 82° F.

Night minimum (air) temperatures generally 35° to 50° F.

THE HOT SEASON (mid-September to late October).

The hot season is short and usually there are showers.

Day maximum temperatures generally 88° to 98° F.

Night minimum temperatures generally 58° to 65° F.

Due to the stillness of the air there is a certain oppressiveness indoors during the evening and early part of the night towards the end of the hot season.

The following table shows average annual rainfall over the past twenty years and representative maximum and minimum temperatures during the hottest and coldest months of the year respectively:



<i>Station</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Annual rainfall in inches</i>	<i>Mean maximum temperature October</i>	<i>Mean minimum temperature June</i>
Abercorn . . .	5,440	45.65	83.3° F.	51.9° F.
Kasama . . .	4,544	50.28	87.5	50.5
Mpika . . .	4,598	43.20	85.8	49.1
Fort Rosebery . . .	3,759	41.42	88.5	45.2
Mwinilunga . . .	4,447	52.02	85.9	43.5
Ndola . . .	4,163	45.66	83.5	41.5
Broken Hill . . .	3,902	34.90	89.3	47.8
Lusaka . . .	4,191	32.67	87.9	50.1
Petauke . . .	3,389	36.48	93.0	52.2
Fort Jameson . . .	3,386	40.34	89.1	53.7
Mongu . . .	3,459	37.16	93.0	50.1
Livingstone . . .	3,230	26.15	94.5	45.0

## Chapter 2: History

RELICS of prehistoric man have been found in Northern Rhodesia, in particular the skull of *Homo rhodesiensis* in the Broken Hill Mine, and Stone Age culture around the Victoria Falls. At a rough estimate they suggest human occupation at anything between 20,000 and 50,000 years ago, though an exhaustive examination of all possible areas has yet to be undertaken. The early history of Northern Rhodesia is fragmentary and can only be gleaned from tribal histories, which are subject to doubt, since they are passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, and from the accounts of the few explorers who penetrated the "Dark Continent" from the east and west coasts.

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Fereira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru, in June, 1798, left Tete for the north. He was accompanied by Fathers Francisco, Jose and Pinto, twelve officers and fifty men-at-arms, but failed to reach his goal, and died within a few miles of Kasembe's capital. Father Pinto led the remnants of the expedition back to Sena, and it is from Dr. Lacerda's diaries, which Father Pinto with great difficulty saved, that the first authentic history of what is now North-Eastern Rhodesia is taken. Dr. Lacerda was followed in the early nineteenth century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and Jose, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Lunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Mwatiamvwa or Mwachiamvwa, the dynastic title of the paramount chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value, and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilised world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southwards from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasion from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than A.D. 1700. One or two small tribes, numbering now



only a very few thousand, such as the Subia on the Zambezi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the Territory has been classified into seventy-three different tribes, the most important of which are the Bemba, Ngoni, Chewa and Bisa in the north-eastern districts, the Lozi, Tonga, Luvale, Lenje and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala and Lunda, sections of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some thirty different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every native of the country. Nyanja is in use as the official language of the police and of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the nineteenth century were the Arabs from the north, the Ngoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the Territory, and the Kalolo, an offshoot of the Suto family, who in the beginning of the nineteenth century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Toka, the Subia, and the Lozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organisation.

The duration of the Kalolo kingdom was short, lasting between twenty and thirty years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Lozi rebelled and massacred the Kalolo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Kalolo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambezi. The Lozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Nkoya, the Lovale and the Toka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and under its terms the Company acquired

certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole Territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1892 the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country. The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Before 1899 the whole Territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis. It was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the Territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

In the years that followed came the development of Northern Rhodesia's great copper industry. A bad start with the Bwana Mkubwa crash, one of the biggest mining fiascos in African history, was prelude to a brilliant future. The Territory's four big mines at Luanshya, Nkana, Mufulira and Nchanga came into production shortly after Bwana Mkubwa collapsed in 1930. These four mines have altered the entire economic outlook of the Protectorate. A country whose progress rested on an annual revenue of about half a million pounds, in a few years was netting ten million and more annually, and building up reserve funds of several million pounds. It is largely upon copper that the new schools, hospitals, roads and other recent witnesses to increasing prosperity are founded.

The 23rd October, 1953, was an historic day in the history of the Territory. A special issue of the *Federal Government Gazette* gave on that



day the message of greeting from Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the full inauguration of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Northern Rhodesia had become a member of the Federation by an Order in Council on the 1st August, 1953.

## *Chapter 3: Administration*

### CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

THE constitution of Northern Rhodesia provides for an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor and consists of five official Members and four unofficial Members. One of the unofficial Members is one of the nominated Members of the Legislative Council representing African interests. The other three unofficial Members are elected Members of the Legislative Council. All the nine Members of the Executive Council hold ministerial office and are responsible to the Governor and to the Legislative Council for the administration of their groups of Government departments. They form in effect the equivalent of a Cabinet. The principle of collective Cabinet responsibility applies to the decisions of the Executive Council, and all the Members of the Government, both official and unofficial, sit on the same side of the Legislative Council and constitute the Government front bench.

The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker. In the present, the Tenth Legislative Council, which was elected and nominated in February, 1954, there are eight official and eighteen unofficial Members. Six of the unofficial Members are appointed by the Governor to represent African interests, four of them being Africans selected for appointment by the African Representative Council. The other twelve unofficial Members are elected by an electorate which is predominantly European.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT—RURAL AREAS

A SYSTEM of local government is in force under which native authorities with their own treasuries are constituted with powers defined by statute. The native authorities can make orders, subject to the veto of the Provincial Commissioner, which have the force of regulations under the law. Such orders are made on minor matters affecting the welfare of the area concerned, markets, agriculture, forestry, game conservation, and so on. The native authorities can also make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor, such rules constituting more important local legislation for the peace, good order and welfare of the people of the area concerned, and including the levying of local rates and fees. The majority of native authorities raise levies for general or special purposes such as education. In addition they receive, either direct or by way of grants from Provincial Native Treasury Boards, all that is paid by way of native tax by Africans registered in their areas except for 1s. 0d. per tax, which accrues to the Central Government and the 1s. 0d. per tax paid in urban areas, which goes to meet the cost of welfare facilities.



The African Provincial Councils instituted in 1943 continued to prove their use as vehicles of African opinion. The standard of debates improved and their scope widened to include a large variety of topics of all degrees of importance. These councils consist of members selected by native authority councils, urban advisory councils and certain other bodies and are thus representative of all elements of the African community. They are at liberty to raise and debate any matter they wish. Their functions are advisory but Government pays careful attention to the views and wishes expressed. It is gratifying to note how well the rural and urban representatives mix and debate matters of general interest. From the councils, six in number, and from the Barotseland Protectorate, delegates are elected to attend an African Representative Council for the Territory, where the procedure is as nearly as possible that of Legislative Council. The African Representative Council is, like the Provincial Councils, advisory except for its function of electing to the Federal Assembly the two specially elected African members from Northern Rhodesia, and of selecting four Africans for appointment by His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory.

Motions carried in African Representative Council may be set down by the African Members of the Legislative Council for debate in the Legislative Council.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT—URBAN AREAS

IN the towns in Northern Rhodesia the normal form of local government is to be found and there are six municipal councils, two municipal boards and nine management boards. During 1955 one municipal board was up-graded to municipal council status. The only distinction between municipal councils and municipal boards is one of dignity in that municipal councils have power to appoint a mayor and aldermen whereas municipal boards are only empowered to appoint a chairman. In addition, there are six townships occupied only by Africans under management boards of Africans with normal local government powers. These African townships are near the larger towns in the Copperbelt and at Broken Hill and are in the nature of satellite suburbs, but they provide their own services, levy rates and serve a most useful purpose in training the Africans in local government procedure. There are also seven mine township management boards which supervise the affairs of gazetted townships occupied exclusively by employees of mining corporations which also own all property in the area and provide all services. The only Government assistance given to these mine townships is that a Government grant is given towards the cost of welfare services.

The major local authorities have a majority of elected members and the municipal franchise rests on the ownership or occupation of rateable property to a capital value of £250. There is no legal bar to Africans voting

or sitting on these local authorities but so far none has qualified, mainly because Africans live in housing areas where, under the subsidised rental system, services are provided at cost and the property is exempt from rates. Africans are, however, co-opted to African affairs committees in the main towns and have their own householders' committees and urban advisory councils.

All statutory boards and councils are authorities under public health legislation; can levy rates, borrow money, own and manage housing schemes and are in control of roads, water, power, town planning and other public services. Municipal councils and boards may make by-laws and raise loans from sources other than Government while township management boards borrow all necessary loan money from the Government and work under Township Regulations enacted by the Governor in Council.

A Local Government Department under a Commissioner for Local Government is directly responsible to the Member for Lands and Local Government, who is an unofficial Member of Legislative Council, for local government affairs in the Territory. The principal officers of the department are all specialised in local government; the department has legal and audit officers, a valuation officer and an officer to advise on matters concerning fire protection. There is a Municipal Association comprising representatives from all the local authorities which takes a leading part in co-ordinating opinions and initiating policy or legislation. A Northern Rhodesia Association of Local Government Officers has also been formed and has established a joint council with the Municipal Association. Most of the chief officers of the larger local authorities are now professional officers drawn from the United Kingdom or South Africa. A Local Government Officers' Superannuation Scheme was introduced on 1st January, 1954.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (excluding African Beer Halls and Welfare) and outstanding loan liabilities of local authorities for the years 1945-55, from which will be seen the phenomenal growth of local government activities and responsibilities which has taken place in recent years:

			<i>Gross recurrent revenue</i>	<i>Gross recurrent expenditure</i>	<i>Loan liabilities</i>
			£	£	£
1945	.	.	170,562	162,705	250,662
1946	.	.	188,689	182,029	291,510
1947	.	.	226,995	220,009	257,935
1948	.	.	279,541	263,237	492,900
1949	.	.	356,726	328,349	709,626
1950	.	.	459,971	415,943	906,600
1951	.	.	561,872	560,300	1,538,066
1952 (Estimated)	.	.	762,366	734,254	3,362,243
1953 (Estimated)	.	.	1,128,339	1,045,461	5,100,000
1954 (Estimated)	.	.	1,661,903	1,437,916	8,521,829
1955 (Estimated)	.	.	2,107,285	2,091,869	11,061,282



Between 1948 and 1955 the Government has (excluding African housing) made £11,922,422 available for loans to local authorities for general purposes including the building of flats for letting or sale to people of the lower income groups, and for re-lending to the public for erection of houses for owner-occupation.

Except in Lusaka where the electricity undertaking is under the control of a public company, local authorities are in all cases the responsible authorities for the distribution of electricity. In local authority areas adjacent to mine townships, electricity is purchased in bulk from the mining company and in Livingstone from the Victoria Falls Electricity Board. In Ndola a new power station of 10 mW capacity is under construction and is expected to be commissioned in 1956. During the year the electricity undertaking in Monze was commissioned. Undertakings at Choma, Kafue and Mazabuka are under construction.

At Broken Hill the Municipal Council has agreed with the Broken Hill Development Corporation to participate in a joint scheme for a considerable extension to the corporation's hydro-electric scheme on the River Lunsemfwa. New water schemes are under construction at Choma, Kafue, Mazabuka and Monze. In Ndola the first phase of its new scheme was commissioned during the year.

Sewerage schemes for Broken Hill, Chingola, Luanshya, Fort Jameson and Ndola are in various stages of preparation. At Kitwe a joint scheme with the mining company is nearing completion.

The salient points of the scheme of Government grants to local authorities are that the Government pays contributions in lieu of rates on all Government rateable property, makes over one-half of all motor licence fees collected in the local authority area and pays a subsidy in respect of African housing equivalent to the deficit on the African housing account. The Federal Government meets one-half of the public health expenditure incurred by local authorities, is financially responsible for the cost of national roads passing through a town and pays contributions in lieu of rates on Federal Government rateable property. The revenue of local authorities, apart from these grants, is mainly derived from rating, although certain local authorities make profit from their water and electricity undertakings. The rating system is based on valuation rolls which show capital values of land and improvements separately, on which local authorities may levy different rates in the pound.

## Chapter 4: Reading List

### PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO NORTHERN RHODESIA

#### A.—EARLY TRAVEL

1. *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, including a sketch of Sixteen Years Residence in the Interior of Africa and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loanda on the West Coast; thence Across the Continent, Down the River Zambezi, to the Eastern Ocean.* By David Livingstone. (John Murray, London, 1857.)
2. *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries, and of the Discovery of the Lakes Shirwa and Nyasa, 1858-1864.* By David and Charles Livingstone. (John Murray, London, 1865.)
3. *The Lands of the Cazembe.* Translation of Dr. Lacerda's diaries and information about Portuguese expeditions, by Sir Richard Burton. Published by the Royal Geographical Society. (John Murray, London, 1873.)
4. *The Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa from 1865 to His Death, continued by a Narrative of His Last Moments and Sufferings, obtained from His Faithful Servants Chuma and Susi.* By Horace Waller. Two volumes. (John Murray, London, 1874.)
5. *Across Africa.* By V. L. Cameron. (Daldy, Isbister, 1877.)
6. *How I Crossed Africa.* By Serpa Pinto. (Sampson, Low and Co., 1881.)
7. *To the Central African Lakes and Back.* By Joseph Thomson. (Sampson, Low and Co., 1881.)
8. *De Angola a Contra Costa.* By Capello and Ivens. (1886.)
9. *Garenganze.* By F. S. Arnot. (James E. Hawkins, 1889.)
10. *Les Lacs de l'Afrique Equatoriale.* By G. V. Giraud. (1890.)
11. *My Second Journey Through Equatorial Africa.* By H. Van Wissman. (Chatto and Windus, 1891.)
12. *Reality versus Romance in South Central Africa.* By James Johnston. (Hodder and Stoughton, 1893.)
13. *Travel and Adventure in South-East Africa.* By F. C. Selous. (Rowland Ward, 1893.)
14. *Livingstone and the Exploration of Central Africa.* By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Philip and Son, London, 1894.)
15. *A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa.* By F. C. Selous. (Richard Bentley, 1895.)
16. *British Central Africa.* By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Methuen, 1897.)
17. *On the Threshold of Central Africa.* Contains a full, careful description of the Upper Zambezi and an account of the subjects of Chief Lewanika. By Francois Coillard. (Methuen, 1898.)
18. *Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa.* By Major A. St. H. Gibbons. (Methuen, 1898.)
19. *Among the Wild Angoni.* By W. A. Elmslie. (Oliphant, Anderson and Farrar, 1899.)
20. *The Kingdom of the Barotse.* By A. Bertrand. (T. Fisher Unwin, 1899.)
21. *Three Years in Savage Africa.* By Lionel Decle. (Methuen, 1900.)
22. *In Remotest Barotseland.* By Colonel C. Harding. (Hurst and Blackett, 1905.)
23. *Coillard of the Zambezi.* By C. W. Mackintosh. (T. Fisher Unwin, 1908.)
24. *Via Rhodesia.* By Charlotte Mansfield. (Stanley Paul and Co., 1910.)
25. *The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia.* By H. Gouldsbury and H. Sheane. (Arnold, London, 1911.)
26. *In South Central Africa.* By T. M. Moubray. (Constable and Co., 1912.)
27. *Thinking Black.* By D. Crawford. (Morgan and Scott, 1912.)
28. *Missionary Travels in Central Africa.* By F. S. Arnot. (Alfred Holms, 1914.)



29. *Gold and the Gospel in Mashonaland*, 1888. Being the journals of (1) The Mashonaland Mission of Bishop Knight and (2) The Concession Journey of Charles Dunell Rudd, edited respectively by Constance E. Fripp, M.B.E., and V. W. Hiller. Oppenheimer, Series No. 4. (Chatto and Windus, 1949.)

#### B.—SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

1. *Native Tribes of North-Eastern Rhodesia*. By J. C. C. Coxhead. (London Royal Anthropological Institute, 1914.)
2. *The Ila Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia*. By Rev. W. E. Smith and Captain A. M. Dale. (Macmillan and Co., 1920.)
3. *In the Heart of Bantu Land*. By Dougald Campbell. (Seeley Services, 1922.)
4. *In Witch-bound Africa*. By F. H. Melland. (Seeley Services, 1923.)
5. *Barotseland*. By D. W. Stirke. (John Bale and Sons.)
6. *The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia*. By C. M. Doke. (Harrap, London, 1931.)
7. *Modern Industry and the African*. By J. Merle Davis. (Macmillan, 1943.)
8. *The Native Tribes of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia*. By E. H. Lane-Poole. (Govt. Printer, 1938.)
9. *Land, Labour and Diet in Northern Rhodesia*. By Audrey I. Richards. (International Institute of African Languages and Culture. Oxford University Press, 1939.)
10. *Copperbelt Markets*. By W. V. Brelsford. (Govt. Printer, 1947.)
11. *The Succession of Bemba Chiefs*. By W. V. Brelsford. (Govt. Printer, 1948.)
12. *Seven Tribes of British Central Africa*. Edited by E. Colson and Max Gluckman. (Oxford University Press, 1951.)
13. *Labour Conditions in Northern Rhodesia*. By Major D. Orde-Browne. (Her Majesty's Stationery Office.)

#### C.—GENERAL

1. *Hunting Trips in Northern Rhodesia*. By Denis Lyell. (*The Field*, 1910.)
2. *A Pathfinder in South Central Africa*. By Rev. E. W. Chapman. (W. A. Hammond, 1910.)
3. *Big Game Hunting in North Eastern Rhodesia*. By Owen Letcher. (John Long, London, 1911.)
4. *Adventures Beyond the Zambezi*. By Mrs. F. Maturin. (Eveleigh Nash, 1913.)
5. *The Making of Rhodesia*. By H. Marshall Hole. (Macmillan and Co., 1926.)
6. *The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia*. By Rev. E. W. Smith. (World Dominion Press, London, 1928.)
7. *Eighteen Years on Lake Bangweulu*. By J. E. Hughes. (*The Field*, 1933.)
8. *Autobiography of an Old Drifter*. By P. M. Clark. (George Harrap, 1936.)
9. *Chirupula's Tale*. By J. E. Stephenson. (Geoffrey Bles, 1937.)
10. *Elephants in Africa*. By F. Melland. (*Country Life*, 1938.)
11. *Africa Looks Ahead*. By W. S. Fisher and J. Hoyte. (Pickering and Inglis, 1938.)
12. *The Lake of the Royal Crocodiles*. By Eileen Bigland. (Hodder and Stoughton, 1939.)
13. *Plan for Africa*. By Rita Hindson. (Allen and Unwin, 1941.)
14. *The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council*. By T. W. Davidson. (Faber and Faber, 1948.)
15. *Jungle Pathfinder*. By K. S. Rukavina. (Exposition Press, New York, 1950.)
16. *Native Administration in the British African Territories*. Vols. 2 and 4. By Lord Hailey. (H.M.S.O., 1951.)
17. *A Summary of the Provisional Geological Features of Northern Rhodesia*. By T. D. Guernsey. (1952.)
18. *A Prospector's Guide to Mineral Occurrences in Northern Rhodesia*. By T. D. Guernsey.
19. *Northern Rhodesia Handbook*. A Guide Book. Published by the Information Department, Lusaka.
20. *Copper Venture*. By Kenneth Bradley. (Max Parrish, 1952.)
21. *The Victoria Falls Handbook*. Edited by J. Desmond Clark. Published by the Monuments Commission. This is not purely a tourist guide but aims at giving all available information on the Victoria Falls, their history, geology, archaeology, natural history, etc.

22. *The Way to Ilala—David Livingstone's Pilgrimage*. By Professor Frank Debenham. (Longmans Green, London, 1955.)

D.—THE NORTHERN RHODESIA JOURNAL

Published twice a year, price 5s. per copy. Contains articles of general interest—history, natural history, memoirs, ethnology, etc.—connected with Northern Rhodesia.

Published in 1955 was Vol. II, No. 5.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT  
PRINTER, LUSAKA

The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London, are agents for the sale of publications issued by the Northern Rhodesia Government.

A current list of publications is obtainable, free of charge, from the Government Printer, P.O. Box 136, Lusaka.

*Advancement of Africans in the Copper-Mining Industry in Northern Rhodesia*.

Report of a Board of Inquiry. (The Forster Report). 1954, 2s. 6d.

*African and Euro-African Housing in Lusaka*. Report of a Committee of Inquiry, 1953, 1s.

*Africans in Industry, Report of Commission of Inquiry into Advancement of*. (Dalglish Report). Reprint, 1952, 1s.

*African Representative Council*. Verbatim reports of proceedings, 1s.

*Agricultural Bulletins:*

No. 1 of 1950—Tobacco Root Knot Nematode. By J. C. Collins, 1s.

No. 2 of 1950—The Production of Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By Allan Carr, 2s.

No. 1 of 1951—Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco. By J. C. Collins, 2s.

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*Census of Population*. May, 1951, 7s. 6d.

*Central African Council:*

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*Conference on Closer Association*, 1951, 1s. 3d.

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*Check List of Mammals of Northern Rhodesia*. By D. Gordon Lancaster, F.Z.S., 1953, 4s.

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*Lunda Rites and Ceremonies*. By V. W. Turner. 1953.  
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*The Stone Age Cultures of Northern Rhodesia*. By J. Desmond Clark. Published in 1950 by the South African Archaeological Society with the aid of a grant from the Museum Trustees.  
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3. *The Constitution of Ngonde*. By Godfrey Wilson. 1939. 16 pp.
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7. *Economy of the Central Barotse Plain*. By Max Gluckman. 1941. 130 pp. 24 photographs, 2 maps, 4 diagrams, 8 charts. Out of print.
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15. *Studies in African Land Usage in Northern Rhodesia*. By William Allan. 1949. 85 pp. Maps, tables, diagrams. 7s. 6d. (postage 3d.).
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- Shona Customary Law.* By J. F. Holleman. Oxford University Press. 1952. 372 pp., tables, diagrams. 42s.
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- The Judicial Process among the Barotse of Northern Rhodesia.* By Max Gluckman. Manchester University Press. 1955, 37s. 6d.

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8. *English-Lozi Phrase Book.* (Macmillan.)
9. *English-Tonga Phrase Book.* (Macmillan.)
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11. *Chibemba Note Book.* By Commander T. S. L. Fox-Pitt, R.N. (RETD.). (Longmans.)
12. *Dictionary of the Nyanja Language.* By D. C. Scott and Alexander Hetherwick. (Lutterworth.)
13. *Lessons in Bemba.* By William Lammond. (Publications Bureau.)
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20. *A Luvale-English Phrase Book.* By C. M. N. White. (Heinemann.)



# APPENDICES





THE TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, 1947-57  
ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, 1957

Section of the Northern Rhodesia Development Plan					Estimate of total cost	Total expenditure to 31-12-55	Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	Northern Rhodesia Development Account	Loan
					£	£	£	£	£
<i>Territorial Loan Advances:</i>									
Public Utilities.					2,502,000	1,169,000	—	2,502,000	
<i>Development and Welfare Schemes:</i>									
Social Services:									
African Education									
Economic Services:					1,791,625	1,229,136	661,950	1,129,675	
Agriculture . . . . .					1,129,920	744,640	397,164	732,756	
Forestry . . . . .					484,891	302,572	223,882	261,009	
Veterinary . . . . .					364,611	240,660	141,557	223,054	
Game and Tsetse . . . . .					510,853	450,284	121,978	388,875	
Rural Development . . . . .					1,060,000	644,697	552,970	507,030	
Water Development . . . . .					1,480,402	1,077,668	4,745	1,475,657	
Economic Development . . . . .					311,077	151,669	—	311,077	
Public Works (Buildings) and Public Utilities					15,428,525	11,536,293	363,427	15,065,098	
Roads and Bridges . . . . .					1,228,754	536,377	—	1,228,754	
Law and Order:									
Police . . . . .					749,850	101,959	—	749,850	
Judicial . . . . .					300,000	15,957	—	300,000	
Loans . . . . .					5,100,000	1,895,300	—	5,100,000	
Miscellaneous . . . . .					829,382	679,466	616,598	212,784	
TOTAL					30,769,890	19,606,678	3,084,271	27,685,619	
<i>Loan Expenditure:</i>									
African Education . . . . .					84,000	83,133			84,000
Agriculture . . . . .					110,000	109,986			110,000
Roads and Air Transport . . . . .					2,016,188	1,850,006			2,016,188
Urban African Housing . . . . .					1,000,000	991,030			1,000,000
Loans to Local Authorities . . . . .					500,000	500,000			500,000
General Building Programme . . . . .					2,626,812	2,519,571			2,626,812
Co-operative Societies . . . . .					20,000	20,000			20,000
Tourist Development . . . . .					20,000	17,847			20,000
TOTAL					6,377,000	6,091,573			6,377,000
GRAND TOTALS					39,648,890	26,867,251	3,084,271	30,187,619	6,377,000

## APPENDIX II

## POPULATION STATISTICS

Table I

## POPULATION AT CENSUS DATES

<i>Census date</i>	<i>Census Results</i>			<i>Population Estimates</i>	
	<i>European</i>	<i>Asiatic</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Domiciled indigenous Africans</i>	<i>Total</i>
7th May, 1911 . . .	1,497	39	(b)	820,000 (a)	821,536
3rd May, 1921 . . .	3,634	56	145	980,000	983,835
5th May, 1931 . . .	13,846	176	425	1,330,000	1,344,447
15th October, 1946 . . .	21,907 (c)	1,117	804	1,660,000	1,683,828
8th May, 1951 . . .	37,221	2,529	1,092	1,700,577	1,741,419

(a) Including Coloureds.

(b) Included with Africans.

(c) Including 3,181 Polish evacuees in camp.



APPENDIX II—continued

Table II

ANNUAL POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1912-1954

(Based on estimates of the British South Africa Company from 1912 to 1923, the Northern Rhodesia Government from 1924 to 1952, and the Central African Statistical Office, Salisbury, since 1953.)

<i>Year ended 30th June</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Asiatic and Coloured</i>	<i>African</i>
1912	1,700	(a)	830,000
1913	2,100	(a)	840,000
1914	2,300	(a)	870,000
1915	2,000	(a)	860,000
1916	2,100	(a)	870,000
1917	2,200	(a)	880,000
1918	2,400	(a)	900,000
1919	2,600	(a)	930,000
1920	3,000	(a)	950,000
1921	3,700	200	980,000
1922	3,700	200	980,000
1923	3,700	300	980,000
1924	4,000	300	1,050,000
1925	4,400	400	1,130,000
1926	5,100	400	1,170,000
1927	6,600	400	1,220,000
1928	7,400	500	1,260,000
1929	8,700	500	1,280,000
1930	11,100	600	1,310,000
1931	13,800	600	1,350,000
1932	11,000	700	1 380,000
1933	10,700	700	1,380,000
1934	11,500	800	1,370,000
1935	10,700	800	1,370,000
1936	10,000	900	1 400,000
1937	11,300	1,000	1,430,000
1938	13,000	1,100	1,450,000
1939	13,100	1,300	1,480,000
1940	14,300	1,400	1,500,000
1941	15,100	1,400	1,530,000
1942	14,800	1,300	1,560,000
1943	18,000	1,600	1,580,000
1944	19,200	1,700	1,610,000
1945	20,800	1,700	1,630,000
1946	21,800	1,900	1,520,000
1947	25,100	2,100	1,550,000
1948	28,800	2,300	1,580,000
1949	32,000	2,800	1,610,000 (b)
1950	36,000	3,100	1,849,600 (b)
1951	38,200	3,700	1,905,000 (b)
1952	43,000	4,300	1,930,000 (b)
1953	50,000	5,000	1,960,000
1954	60,000	6,000	2,040,000 (c)
1955	65,000	6,700	2,085,000 (c)

(a) Not available.

(b) Provisional.

(c) Year ended 31st December.

APPENDIX II—*continued*

Table III

EUROPEAN BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND INFANT MORTALITY,  
1938-1954

Year	Births		Marriages		Deaths		Infant Mortality	
	Per		Per		Per		Per 1,000	
	No.	1,000	No.	No.	1,000	No.	Live Births	
1938	355	27.31	137	131	10.08	10	20.47	
1939	378	28.85	167	108	8.24	7	18.50	
1940	520	36.36	187	108	7.55	15	30.06	
1941	490	32.45	157	137	9.07	13	26.53	
1942	559	37.77	174	131	8.85	17	30.45	
1943	501	27.83	182	136	7.56	17	32.69	
1944	586	30.52	169	162	8.44	25	42.68	
1945	602	28.93	194	153	7.36	21	36.65	
1946	650	29.81	211	155	7.11	25	38.46	
1947	740	29.48	292	171	6.81	33	44.59	
1948	840	29.17	315	158	5.56	27	32.14	
1949	867	27.09	265	160	5.00	21	27.68	
1950	1,060	29.44	334	187	5.19	27	25.50	
1951	1,219	28.14	382	238	5.80	38	31.21	
1952	1,318	31.00	385	225	5.00	50	24.50	
1953	1,450	29.00	383	270	5.00	49	28.30	
1954	2,046	34.10	462	298	4.97	55	26.80	
1955	1,728	26.58	511	204	3.14	44	25.50	



APPENDIX III

Table I

INCOME TAX

Rebates—Individuals:

£ s. d.

Primary:

Companies . . . . .	Nil
Married persons . . . . .	37 10 0
Single persons . . . . .	25 0 0

Children:

First child . . . . .	22 10 0
Each additional child . . . . .	20 0 0

Dependants:

Maintained to the extent of at least £50 . . . . .	10 0 0
Insurance premium and benefit fund contributions . . . . .	2s. per £1 or part thereof subject to a maximum of £25
Blind persons . . . . .	£200
Farmers' rebate . . . . .	Maximum, £2,000

Rates of Income Tax:

	Married persons	Single persons	Companies
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
First £500 . . . . .	0 9	1 3	6 3
Second £500 . . . . .	1 3	2 0	
Third £500 . . . . .	2 0	3 0	
Fourth £500 . . . . .	3 0	4 6	
Fifth £500 . . . . .	4 6	6 3	
Over £2,500 . . . . .	6 3	6 3	

Rates of Supertax:

Single persons or companies liable to supertax:

First £2,000 of supertaxable income . . . . .	Nil
---	-----

Married persons:

First £3,000 of supertaxable income . . . . .	Nil
---	-----

Thereafter for both classes of taxpayer:

Next £2,000 . . . . .	9d. per £1
Next £2,000 . . . . .	2s. per £1
Thereafter . . . . .	3s. 3d. per £1

Rates of Undistributed Profits Tax (refers to companies only):

First £2,000 of undistributed profits . . . . .	1s. 6d. per £1
Balance of undistributed profits . . . . .	3s. per £1

## APPENDIX III—continued

Table II

## TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS

Income £	Unmarried			Married no children			Married two children		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
400		—			—			—	
500	6	5	0		—			—	
600	16	5	0		—			—	
700	26	5	0		—			—	
800	36	5	0		—			—	
900	46	5	0	6	5	0		—	
1,000	56	5	0	12	10	0		—	
1,100	71	5	0	22	10	0		—	
1,200	86	5	0	32	10	0		—	
1,300	101	5	0	42	10	0		—	
1,400	116	5	0	52	10	0	10	0	0
1,500	131	5	0	62	10	0	20	0	0
2,000	243	15	0	137	10	0	95	0	0
2,500	418	15	0	250	0	0	207	10	0
3,000	593	15	0	406	5	0	363	15	0

Table III

## ESTATE DUTY

Where the principal value of the estate exceeds £	And does not exceed £	Estate duty shall be payable at the rate of
2,000	5,000	1 per cent.
5,000	7,500	2 per cent.
7,500	10,000	3 per cent.
10,000	20,000	4 per cent.
20,000	40,000	5 per cent.
40,000	70,000	6 per cent.
70,000	100,000	7 per cent.
100,000	200,000	8 per cent.
200,000	300,000	9 per cent.
300,000		10 per cent.

Where an estate is inherited by a surviving spouse, half the above rates only are charged on the first £10,000.



*Note.*—The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established on 23rd October, 1953, and in order to conform with the Federal Government's financial year (1st July to 30th June) arrangements were made to extend the Northern Rhodesia Government's financial year, which was a calendar year, in 1953 to 30th June, 1954. Accounts for 1953-54 were therefore made up for an eighteen-month period. The Territory retained its full revenue and met its full recurrent expenditure up to 31st December, 1953. For the six months period up to 30th June, 1954, revenue, which accrued to the Federal Government, was collected on its behalf and paid over, except that the Federal Government took over direct responsibility for assessing and collecting income tax and customs and excise duties on 1st April, 1954. With effect from 1st January, 1954, the Federal Government assumed financial responsibility for departments and services which it was due to take over and refunded the full cost of administering them to the Northern Rhodesia Government. The figures for 1953-54 in Tables I and II hereunder cover the abnormal transitional period prior to full implementation of the federal plan. They therefore need to be used with caution for purposes of comparison.

Table I  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	1950	1951	1952	1-1-53 to 30-6-54	1954-55	<i>Estimate</i> 1955-56
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary:</i>						
1. Licences, Taxes, etc.	8,208,288	10,519,123	18,749,406	23,531,390	9,284,928	9,117,850
2. Specific Services	526,883	640,360	707,065	1,322,289	780,053	672,487
3. Rent from Government Property	24,486	31,259	36,747	54,415	48,103	42,800
4. Interest and Loan Repayments	351,705	474,736	1,456,879	2,774,916	1,134,739	785,894
5. Miscellaneous	781,358	77,854	136,925	132,228	191,566	37,440
6. Share of Revenue from Mineral Rights	—	1,331,142 (a)	1,678,512	2,848,709	1,831,766	1,927,600
7. Water Supplies	—	—	—	3,969 (b)	4,705	4,800
8. Land Sales	21,885	23,040	35,085	73,373	67,454	55,000
9. Reimbursements by the Federal Government	—	—	—	5,881,412 (c)	1,191,945	1,377,624
Customs	1,723,677	2,394,763	2,836,680	3,666,764	(d)	(d)
Post Office	207,081	285,579	350,782	750,840	(d)	(d)
Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings	44,442	58,330	76,459	179	—	—
Advances to Development Fund Reimbursed	169,415	61,087	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Recurrent Revenue</b>	<b>12,059,220</b>	<b>15,897,273</b>	<b>26,064,540</b>	<b>41,040,484</b>	<b>14,535,259</b>	<b>14,021,495</b>
<i>Capital Fund (e):</i>						
77. Appropriations from General Revenue	1,535,035	1,500,000	4,000,000	5,600,000	1,250,000	2,604,000
78. Capital Repayments	—	—	—	—	—	297,000
79. Appropriations from General Revenue Balance	—	—	—	—	3,290,000	1,622,090
80. Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	377,998	378,993	485,856	796,319	461,225	550,000
81. Reimbursements from other Governments	5,354	2,383	27,049	1,948,999	7,624	3,000
82. Loan Flotations	100	—	1,630,451	2,281,616	—	3,950,000
83. Development and Welfare Schemes Local Receipts	—	4,747	15,938	280,791	235,403	—
<b>Total Capital Fund Revenue</b>	<b>1,918,487</b>	<b>1,886,123</b>	<b>6,159,294</b>	<b>10,907,725</b>	<b>5,244,252</b>	<b>9,026,090</b>

(a) Previously included under Miscellaneous.

(b) Previously included under Specific Services.

(c) Includes payments by Federal Government in respect of federal services temporarily operated by Territorial Government on an agency basis.

(d) Federal service.

(e) Includes Development Fund and other Capital Items.

## APPENDIX IV—continued

Table II

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

Heads of Expenditure		1950	1951	1952	1-1-53 to 30-6-54	1954-55	Estimate 1955-56
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1. The Governor	.	13,737	12,837	15,773	29,820	22,104	24,622
2. Judicial	.	38,262	41,128	42,573	84,202	70,668	99,662
3. The Chief Secretary	.	—	—	2,200 (a)	3,650	2,550	2,852
4. Executive and Legislative Councils	.	—	—	37,051 (a)	60,170	35,932	53,105
5. Information	.	—	—	55,001	109,496	87,400	122,838
6. Labour	.	28,565	38,051	65,352 (b)	122,330 (b)	71,549	107,538
7. Northern Rhodesia Police	.	60,015 (b)	64,836 (b)	589,336	1,246,226	943,635	1,346,585
8. Secretariat	.	366,057	429,965	112,079	216,032	152,334	222,710
9. Minor Services under the Control of the Chief Secretary	.	139,475	147,642	30,254	39,920	29,541	31,636
10. Attorney-General	.	—	17,436	13,098	21,006	16,178	21,334
11. Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Custodian of Enemy Property	.	12,368	10,857	—	—	—	—
12. The Financial Secretary	.	3,395	3,841	4,863	8,200	8,869	15,215
13. The Accountant-General	.	—	—	1,950 (a)	3,250	2,300	2,602
14. Charges on Account of Public Debt	.	40,547	47,952	57,295	97,225	70,578	91,264
15. Miscellaneous Services	.	295,241	463,599	865,771	1,467,970	87,907	182,293
16. Payments to other Governments	.	1,984,721	2,510,892	4,181,300	4,237,096	1,015,789	578,794
17. Pensions and Gratuities	.	—	—	—	1,857,029 (c)	34,643 (d)	167,600 (d)
18. Subventions	.	213,254	218,447	260,944	421,042	324,724	364,819
19. Territorial Appropriations	.	30,311	139,607	35,471	115,904	24,985	34,724
20. Minor Services under the Control of the Financial Secretary	.	2,207,675	4,462,204	9,780,315	12,218,172	3,176,993	2,824,000
21. The Secretary for Native Affairs	.	—	4,647	3,987	6,739	8,775	11,958
22. African Administration	.	125,922	142,140	1,950 (a)	3,304	3,277	2,602
23. Provincial Administration	.	312,728	325,760	155,206	268,309	191,221	189,221
24. Minor Services under the Control of the Secretary for Native Affairs	.	—	—	377,690	647,841	501,910	630,376
25. The Development Secretary	.	—	16,596	17,356	27,193	35,072	57,035
26. The Public Works Department	.	—	—	1,950 (a)	3,304	2,300	2,602
27. Public Works { Recurrent	.	292,373	342,462	371,476	634,164	634,637	902,828
Extraordinary	.	526,865	663,340	837,287	1,363,849	1,016,484	1,136,880 (e)
28. Stores	.	430,652	515,155	1,123,438	2,397,204	1,142,315	—
29. Minor Services under the Control of the Development Secretary	.	194,769	846,659	89,429	158,816	119,403	148,832
	.	—	—	—	—	35,334	64,991



30. The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources . . . . .	—	—	2,000 (a)	4,127	2,647	3,512
31. Agriculture . . . . .	111,546	171,562	281,316	533,269	430,787	443,360
32. Co-operative Societies and African Marketing . . . . .	21,130	25,595	30,167	57,810	40,507	56,296
33. Forestry . . . . .	79,971	104,658	125,477	275,172	194,834	306,193
34. Game and Tsetse Control . . . . .	70,457	82,592	92,708	197,021	150,954	229,113
35. Veterinary Services . . . . .	110,963	127,586	143,053	288,822	213,286	286,414
36. Water Development and Irrigation . . . . .	143,520	193,421	256,223	646,881	358,899	462,864
37. Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources . . . . .	—	15,898	17,541	34,943	9,214	17,278
38. The Member for African Interests . . . . .	—	—	—	777	2,350	3,152
39. African Education . . . . .	413,929	458,019	563,249	1,280,758	1,054,675	1,394,987
40. Minor Services under the Control of the Member for African Interests . . . . .	—	—	—	—	24,044 (f)	49,160
41. The Member for Commerce and Industry . . . . .	—	—	—	777	2,350	3,152
42. Geological Survey . . . . .	—	—	12,664	30,374	23,878	40,833
43. Mines . . . . .	—	—	—	—	17,498 (g)	26,229
44. Printing and Stationery . . . . .	92,990	98,956	156,698	186,738	122,887	146,187
45. Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Commerce and Industry . . . . .	—	—	—	—	45,545 (h)	59,026
46. The Member for Health, Lands and Local Government . . . . .	—	—	2,000 (a)	4,127	2,685	3,152
47. Local Government . . . . .	84,152	10,743	9,940	18,599	15,450	28,754
48. Government Grants to Local Authorities . . . . .	—	83,373	101,116	401,918	334,153	418,250
49. Surveys and Land . . . . .	43,531	57,965	82,646	168,330	154,238	258,269
50. Welfare and Probation Services . . . . .	—	—	24,352	174,967	140,671	169,347
51. Silicosis Medical Bureau . . . . .	—	42,310	(i)	(i)	62,772	90,862
<i>Items now taken over by the Federal Government:</i>						
Audit . . . . .	16,284	18,833	24,338	42,895	—	—
Civil Aviation . . . . .	98,129	145,248	140,086	256,249	—	—
Military . . . . .	250,333	400,600	457,880	1,254,407	—	—
Prisons . . . . .	79,306	101,880	107,058	222,219	—	—
Customs . . . . .	42,316	46,363	50,434	89,714	—	—
Income Tax . . . . .	12,167	14,781	18,890	43,795	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	278,140	344,209	464,093	1,115,509	—	—
European Education . . . . .	311,530	360,067	433,083	858,992	—	—
Health . . . . .	521,868	552,195	820,529	1,716,511	—	—
<i>Other Items not Repeated:</i>						
The Administrative Secretary . . . . .	—	—	1,950 (a)	3,267	(k)	(k)
African Labour Corps . . . . .	43,247	40,692	24,383	930	—	—
Minor Services under the Control of the Administrative Secretary . . . . .	—	47,791	40,644	72,738	(l)	(l)
The Economic Secretary . . . . .	—	—	1,950 (a)	2,921	(m)	(m)
Department of Trade, Transport and Industry . . . . .	45,495	59,941	59,863	65,817	(n)	(n)
Minor Services under the Control of the Economic Secretary . . . . .	—	43,362	25,412	109,155	(o)	(o)
Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings . . . . .	51,748	82,223	106,509	—	—	—
Loans and Investments . . . . .	257,887	633,844	850,800	876,526	302,453	(p)
Minor Services . . . . .	94,123	(q)	(q)	(q)	(q)	(q)
Total Recurrent Expenditure . . . . .	10,591,694	15,830,760	24,659,447	38,906,526	13,576,184	13,938,268

## APPENDIX IV—continued

Table II—continued

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS

Heads of Expenditure		1950	1951	1952	1-1-53 to 30-6-54	1954-55	Estimate 1955-56
		£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Capital Fund: (r)</i>							
91. Loans and Investments (s)	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,736,000
92. Public Works: Capital Expenditure (s)	.	—	—	—	—	—	1,025,000
93. Miscellaneous Capital Items (s)	.	—	—	—	—	—	165,090
97. Loan Advances	.	—	—	5,747	1 062,526	524,000	800,000
98. Development and Welfare Schemes—							
(a) From Colonial Development and Welfare Funds		269,415	367,275	472,107	1,007,477	320,959	550,000
(b) On Northern Rhodesia Account	.	1,069,505	1,634,114	3,900,090	6,935,383	3,845,404	5,770,000
99. Loan Expenditure	.	2,213,311	1,225,548	826,210	624,067	123,654	130,000
Total Capital Fund Expenditure	.	3,552,231	3,226,937	5,204,154	9,629,453	4,814,017	10,176,090

(a) Previously included under Secretariat.

(b) Includes Mines (see Head 43).

(c) Includes payments of revenue accruing from taxes and services designated Federal.

(d) Includes audit fees paid to Federal Government.

(e) Now included in Capital Fund (Head 92).

(f) Includes provision for Development Area Schools previously met from Development Estimates and African Education Head.

(g) Previously included under Head 6.

(h) Previously included under Minor Services under the control of the Chief Secretary and the Economic Secretary.

(i) Included under Health.

(j) See (d)

(k) Included under Secretariat.

(l) Included under Heads 40 and 45.

(m) Now replaced by Member for Commerce and Industry.

(n) Main functions taken over by Federal Government.

(o) Now included under Minor Services under the control of the Chief Secretary and the Member for Commerce and Industry

(p) Now included in Capital Fund (Heads 91 and 97).

(q) Included under Departmental Minor Services

(r) Includes previous Development Fund and other Capital items.

(s) Previously included in recurrent estimates.



APPENDIX V  
DIRECTION OF TRADE: MERCHANDISE  
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Commerce and Trade are the responsibility of the Federal Government and the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and separate trade figures for Northern Rhodesia are not available.

APPENDIX VI  
VALUATIONS AND RATES

	Gross rateable value of buildings as at 31-12-55	Gross rateable value of land as at 31-12-55	Rate in the £. on buildings	Rate in the £. on land	Product of rate on buildings	Product of rate on land
Broken Hill	£ 2,964,260	£ 394,170	d. 1½	s. d. 7	£ 18,526	£ 11,492
Chingola	1,260,650	249,158	1	4	5,252	4,153
Choma	555,577	92,630	2	6	4,015	1,150
Fort Jameson	668,195	43,977	2½	6	6,292	966
Kafue	205,495	37,020	2	8	1,601	977
Kalomo	99,500	21,895	1½	3	580	273
Kitwe	3,433,523	1,225,558	1½	5½	21,460	26,809
Livingstone	4,058,593	701,334	2	4	31,316	42,252
Luanshya	1,439,700	321,791	4	8	23,233	9,417
Lusaka	13,197,515	3,915,155	2½	9	117,500	105,750
Mazabuka	400,560	69,480	2	3	2,796	639
Monze	374,690	30,943	2	6	2,019	559
Mufulira	1,055,170	232,886	1½	5	7,144	4,203
Ndola	8,981,994	2,569,880	2½	11	65,728	63,027
Roma	125,950	110,570	1½	4	131	1,843
Totals	38,821,372	10,016,447	—	—	307,593	273,510
Totals for previous years:						
1950	6,655,608	1,704,081	—	—	50,492	36,459
1951	9,669,153	2,704,773	—	—	62,349	55,600
1952	12,629,870	3,847,243	—	—	85,974	90,916
1953	18,304,058	5,475,376	—	—	154,344	143,160
1954	30,032,289	8,176,828	—	—	262,317	243,068

# APPENDIX VII CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE

OFFENCES	Not taken to Court				Taken to Court									
	Pending	Total reported	Pending investigation	Referred to Native Courts	Total	Civil no case in law or found false	Evidence insufficient, trivial or undetected, etc.	Accused dead or insane	Total	Pending trial at end of previous year	Convicted	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi	Awaiting Trial
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Against lawful authority:														
Against public order	21	799	14	37	126	19	107	—	644	1	585	51	7	2
Perjury	—	9	1	—	3	1	2	—	5	—	4	1	—	—
Escape and rescue	18	268	20	—	69	8	60	1	197	2	190	2	1	6
Against public morality:														
Rape and indecent assault	7	163	4	23	64	16	48	—	79	—	55	21	3	—
Unnatural offences	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—
Other	6	197	6	29	61	12	49	—	107	—	91	15	1	—
Against the person:														
Murder and manslaughter	18	123	14	—	26	11	7	8	100	15	64	27	11	13
Attempted murder and suicide	2	10	—	—	8	5	3	—	4	—	1	1	1	1
Grievous bodily harm, wounding, etc.	11	293	14	76	63	5	55	3	151	—	133	9	3	6
Assaults	64	1,428	38	442	559	31	527	1	453	3	342	84	21	9
Other	8	269	9	13	85	25	59	1	170	—	131	32	6	1
Against property:														
Thefts and other stealings	330	8,892	355	563	5,009	660	4,347	2	3,294	13	2,955	282	48	22
Robbery and extortion	8	120	5	21	76	17	59	—	26	—	21	5	—	—
Burglary, house and store-breaking	227	5,213	267	215	3,836	126	3,710	—	1,122	5	1,038	76	5	8
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	24	325	10	22	133	38	95	—	184	2	162	19	5	—
Receiving stolen property	6	253	3	6	52	20	32	—	198	—	158	22	17	1
Arson	11	198	8	12	143	33	109	1	46	1	34	12	—	1
Cycle theft	120	3,733	160	34	3,342	1,273	2,068	1	317	2	278	30	7	4
Other	39	868	56	33	463	53	410	—	355	—	316	28	10	1
Forgery, Coining and Impersonation:														
Forgery and coining	52	850	41	3	158	21	137	—	700	—	621	63	14	2
Other	—	15	1	—	3	2	1	—	11	—	10	—	—	1
Against local laws:														
Against Traffic Ordinance	351	27,264	560	66	1,973	127	1,845	1	25,016	28	24,589	128	39	288
Against Township Ordinance	108	10,602	78	725	998	60	936	2	8,909	—	8,699	30	3	177
Against Liquor Ordinance	24	1,669	14	67	93	7	86	—	1,519	—	1,484	6	—	29
Other	191	19,334	364	3,736	1,950	330	1,616	4	13,475	14	12,987	161	47	294
Totals	1,645	82,906	2,042	6,123	19,293	2,890	16,368	25	57,093	86	54,959	1,115	249	867



## PERSONS DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS DURING 1955

	Total arrested or summoned to Court	Acquitted	Nolle prosequi	Awaiting trial	Total	Convicted						Warned, bound over or discharged under s. 41B of Penal Code			
						Death	Imprisonment		Caning		Fine				
							M	F	M	F			M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)	
OFFENCES															
Against lawful authority:															
Against Public order	1,193	88	10	4	1,091	—	—	285	2	2	4	692	93	12	8
Perjury	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	201	3	2	6	190	—	—	166	2	5	9	2	—	—	2
Against public morality:															
Rape and indecent assault	78	23	3	—	52	—	—	42	—	1	4	1	—	—	3
Unnatural offences.	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other	113	22	1	—	90	—	—	50	—	5	4	29	—	—	1
Against the person:															
Murder and manslaughter	114	23	12	18	61	14	—	43	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Attempted murder and suicide	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous bodily harm, wounding, etc.	161	8	3	6	144	—	—	109	5	5	4	15	2	—	5
Assaults	529	97	24	11	397	—	—	195	—	3	17	156	3	—	25
Other	177	37	6	1	133	—	—	72	—	—	1	26	2	1	31
Against property:															
Thefts and other stealings	3,318	308	59	17	2,934	—	—	2,174	8	65	229	292	29	18	118
Robbery and extortion	40	4	—	—	36	—	—	31	—	3	1	—	—	—	1
Burglary, house and store-breaking	1,257	77	19	11	1,150	—	—	844	1	126	119	15	—	1	30
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	116	15	6	—	95	—	—	84	—	—	3	4	—	—	4
Receiving stolen property	198	25	13	1	159	—	—	125	3	1	7	12	1	1	8
Arson	45	11	—	1	33	—	—	29	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Cycle theft	308	29	5	4	270	—	—	235	—	6	15	8	—	—	6
Other	349	30	11	1	307	—	—	233	1	4	17	40	—	2	11
Forgery, Coining and Impersonation:															
Forgery and coining	616	61	14	2	539	—	—	418	4	7	63	19	—	2	23
Other	11	—	—	1	10	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Against local laws:															
Against Traffic Ordinance	23,331	118	40	415	22,758	—	—	80	—	—	5	21,751	757	112	54
Against Township Ordinance	9,051	59	3	176	8,813	—	—	60	3	—	5	7,653	958	117	15
Against Liquor Ordinance	1,525	6	—	28	1,491	—	—	23	1	—	—	1,347	111	7	2
Other	13,625	159	16	291	13,169	—	—	487	28	1	40	10,611	1,896	53	65
Totals	56,383	1,205	248	995	53,935	14	—	5,804	61	234	549	42,675	3,853	326	417

M = Male adults.

F = Female adults.

J = Juveniles, i.e. persons under the age of 19 years.

## APPENDIX IX

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The following functions previously administered by the Northern Rhodesia Government have been assumed by the Federal Government and are being administered by the Federal ministries listed below. Detailed reference to the administration of these functions will be contained in the Annual Reports of the ministries concerned.

Ministry of Health	...	Medical services.
Ministry of Posts	... ..	Posts and telecommunications.
Ministry of External Affairs		External affairs.
Ministry of Education	...	All higher education and non-African primary and secondary education.
Ministry of Home Affairs	...	Prisons, Federal information and films, tourism, immigration, status of aliens, deportation, archives.
Ministry of Transport and Communications.		Railways, inter-territorial roads, civil aviation, meteorology.
Ministry of Defence	...	Military forces.
Ministry of Commerce and Industry.		Import and export control, price control, Federal public buildings.
Ministry of Finance	...	Customs, income tax, currency, coinage and legal tender, loans, exchange control, post office savings bank, audit.
Ministry of Power	... ..	Kariba hydro-electric project.



# NORTHERN RHODESIA

SCALE 1:3 000 000  
MILES 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

PROVINCIAL HEAD QUARTERS

TOWNS

ROADS

RIVERS

REST CAMPS

BOUNDARIES PROVINCIAL

FEDERAL

TERRITORIAL

RAILWAYS

HILLY COUNTRY



## NORTHERN

## WESTERN

## WESTERN

## EASTERN

## BAROTSE

## LAND

## PROTECTORATE

## CENTRAL

## SOUTHERN

## SOUTHERN

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